PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. III. NO. 181 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
8th	Egypt	9000		
15th	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11509
22nd	Kashmir	9000		
29th	Salsette	6900	Persia	8500
5th Sept.	Moolton	10300		
12th	Salsette	6900	Morea	11500
19th	Malabar Hind.	11500		
26th	Maloja	12500		
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000		
10th	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th	Karmala	9000		
24th	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	28th July	9th August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
Yokohama Maru	H. Nojiri	4008	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

R. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	505	833	420	650
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	630	900	456	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelmen without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tientsin
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Osaka
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. Q.18

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
KARACHI.
(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA" 2,185, Saturday 7th August, *Direct.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA", 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 5th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
3rd August 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	690
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double Jomed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.
ANNUAL SALE
TO-DAY—TUESDAY
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
IN
SWEATERS, KNITTED MUFFLERS AND BELTS.
REAL BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries to Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—There are many Hupmobile Car owners in Bombay and they are satisfied users. If you are purchasing a Car, try the Hup. It will please you
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
631—11. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

INVITATION.—DORIS—Shall be at EVANS, FRASER & Co.'s SALE to-morrow and will meet you in their Tea Room.—MABEL. 1374—3

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift. very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED an experienced PARSEE GRADUATE TEACHER for a local High School. Must be very strong in English. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1383

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced Eurasian Nurse to look after an infant or child in Raja's Chiefs or noble Hindoo family. Apply to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1392

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.
Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance
For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED an experienced REVENUE OFFICER, able to ride and having a good knowledge of Gujarati, to fill up the vacancy of Suba (Chief Revenue Officer), of the Rajpipila State. No objection to a Government pensioner if he is still of energetic habits and can travel about in the districts. Apply to
DEWAN,
1339 Rajpipla State.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250 Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED at once for the Waterworks Pumping Station, Karela Bagh—
1. An Engineer with 1st class certificate under the U. P. Boilers Act. Must have thorough experience of pumping engines of the Corliss valve type and Babcox boilers with chain grate stokers. Salary up to Rs. 300 p. m. with free bungalow and electric light.
2. An Engineer holding a 2nd class certificate under the U. P. Boilers Act. Experience of above-mentioned engines and boilers necessary. Salary Rs. 80 p. m. with free quarters and lights.
Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and full particulars, to the CHAIRMAN, Allahabad Municipal Board.
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
590 Allahabad.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified LADY DOCTOR for Female Charitable Dispensary. Hindus preferred. For terms and particulars apply to—
SECRETARY,
1396 Bhai Band Sabha.

WANTED—SERVICE in a Commercial Firm in Fort by a Hudoo youth knowing thoroughly English and Gujarati Book-keeping and Type-writing. Write to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1394

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science and or Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the President Viramgam Municipality, before 15th August. 1320

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 p.m. Those who have passed Sub-Overseers' examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th of August 1915, with copies of testimonials.
(Sd.) M. H. DAVDI,
President,
1351 Bagalkot Municipality.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc.. in one lot to No. 6. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

FOR SALE.—An OFFICE SHIGRAM in fairly good condition, and a saddle in perfect condition. Apply to Box No. 475 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1398

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE.—About 4,000 PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, assorted, English views, comic, love series, etc., in one lot for Rs. 50 only. For particulars apply to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1391

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orcharda, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATTONSEE CHUTTERBHOOJ alias RUTTONSEY CHATERBHOOJ, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant unemployed and living on private property ..... Deceased.
HARIDAS RUTTONSEE, son of the said RUTTONSEY CHATERBHOOJ, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant a candidate in the office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas residing at Old Mody Street within the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of July, 1915.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
1400 Petitioner's Attorneys.

S. S. "CITY OF DURHAM."

ARRIVED ON 1ST AUGUST 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.
2nd August, 1915. 1399

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SOONABAI, widow of RUTTONJI PALLANJI PAGDIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messunge or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Hanooman Lane or Marooti Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 450 New No. 5,502 Old Survey No. 784 and New Survey No. 9,173 and bounded on the East by the house of Bechar Chhagan Soni, on the West by the house of Merwanji Cawasji Karraria, on the North by the said Marooti Street and on the South by a sweepers passage which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2,413 and Street No. 13, and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.
Dated this 2nd day of August, 1915.
P. L. PARUCK.,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
1393 Purchaser's Attorneys.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last of entry for the Practical Examination is August 20th 1915. For the December Theory Examination September 1st.
EDGAR FAULKNER, Mus.D.,
Local Secretary.
"The Anchorage," Bombay. 1395

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. W. Douglas Hall as a partner in our Firm.
BRADBURY & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August 1915. 1397

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 631.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes.
The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor in the compound of Rachel Sassoon Mill, at Chinchpoogly Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, cupboard, drawing room spring cushioned, suite of sofas and chairs, teakwood and cane easy chairs, mirror door almyrah, clothes basket, square and round teapoys, teakwood round table, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, Japanese screen, sweet-toned gramophone with records, leather lined sofas, hatstand, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glassware, crockery-ware and best platedware and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of F. W. Reuss, Esq., Diesel Engineer (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mill).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNDRILLED PEARLS.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhoy Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in liquidation) and on account and at the risk of the under-mentioned Insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 6th and SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day the following pearls at the premises of the Indian Specie Bank Apollo Street, Fort:—
On account and at risk of Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz al Ebrahim, Insolvent:—
Lot No. 1, one pearl, about 50 chows.
Lot No. 2, one pearl, about 35 chows.
Lot No. 3, pearl (white) undrilled about 1,000 chows.
Lot No. 4, pearls (Gamsai) undrilled about 1,100 chows.
Lot No. 5, pearls undrilled, about 350 chows.
Lot No. 6, pearls undrilled, about 325 chows.
Lot No. 7, pearls undrilled, about 1,000 chows.
Lot No. 8, pearls undrilled about 1,000 chows.
Lot No. 9, pearls (Alne), about 800 chows.
Lot No. 10, round pearls undrilled, about 500 chows.
On account and at risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand & Co., Insolvents.
Lot No. 11 and 12, pearls in bunches, about 1,000 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager .....Steve Buckingham.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
The enormous success of the Potted Burlesque Pantomime.
CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA
A REAL PANTOMIME AND NOT A PICTURE.
Our exclusive Drama in 2 parts.
EXPERT'S SECRET.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE, Wed., Aug. 4.
HALF PRICES TO ALL SEATS.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882
To-night
THE MASTER KEY
Episodes X, XI, XII.....7,000 feet.
Time:—7-45 to 8-45, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15.
FREE GIFTS to Patrons in BOX and FIRST CLASS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Daily Sessions as Usual.
Saturday, 7th August
SPORTS ON SKATES.
On this occasion a very good and interesting programme has been arranged.

Just Published.
Rs. 12 net. Over 4000 Cases
Royal 8 vo. 662 pages.
THE LAW OF LIMITATION
Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, with full references to Indian and English Authorities.
BY
K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,
Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education.
Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received.—
Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.
Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.
Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.
Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—
R. GOVIND & SON
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—
9-30. HORACE GOLDIN 9-30.
HIS LATEST SENSATION
"WALKING THROUGH PLATE GLASS."
A lady passes through a sheet of solid plate glass, half an inch thick, without any harm being done to the young lady or the glass broken.
The glass is in full view of the audience at all times, and one can see underneath, all around, and above the glass before, during, and after the trick, and it can be examined by anyone who wishes to do so.
Complete change of programme.
NEW SONGS: NEW DANCES: NEW IMPRESSIONS.
Matinees on Thursday and Saturday.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday:
6 p. m. "CABIRIA" complete.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Taingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vlolio

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D 14

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,375
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—
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NOTICE.
*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1st.

Saima	Ramuner	Bangkok

August 2nd.

Santhia	Robertson	Rangoon
Chakla	Allen	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

August 2.

Clan Mackaulay	Waterhouse	Galle

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer			
Camellia	Chakla	for	Garston
Chakla		for	Persian Gulf
Saima		for	Bangkok

S. S. Saima:—The s. s. Saima, 679 tons, Captain S. F. Ramuner, arrived here on Sunday evening from Bangkok, which port she left on the 9th ultimo, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Santhia:—The s. s. Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain S. Allen, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 25th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 31st ultimo.

Monday, August 2nd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal Transport	Dawson	T. M. & Co
P. Camellia	Crowther	J. F. & Co
P. Westfield	Jones	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	E. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. Graham
2 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Y. Kaisha
3 ClanMacfarlane	Swanson	J. Finlay & Co
4 Bushu Maru	Ibo	K. N. & Co
5 Kilgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
7 Bewean	Vansbewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
8 Tregunno	Humphreys	D. Nanji & Sons
9 City of Dunham	Hopping	K. N. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

6 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Khiva	P. & O. S. N. Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Murani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Saima	Ramuner	F. F. Campbell & Co
Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Natal Transport (s) 305 bales wool H. E. G. Mahomed & Sons, 7 bales wool B. Valabdas, 12 bales wool V. Omersee, 100 cwt. old zinc dross K. M. Nathoo, 50 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co., 100 bales cotton H. E. Bode & Sons, 4,939 cwt. myrabollams P. Muthuradas & Co., 100 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bewean (s) 304 cwt. gum persian J. Nurbheram & Co., 165 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co., 1,065 bales cotton fly Ramdas & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bewean (s) 2,853 cwt. gingily seed K. Devchand & Co., 420 cwt. groundnuts K. Devchand & Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Camelia (s) 5,000 ton manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 60 bales cow hides W. A. Graham & Co., 56 bales cow hides A. Cassam, 40 bales cow hides V. Esmail & Co., 8 bales cow hides E. Newji, 28 bales cow hides R. M. Kooka, 42 cases bristles J. A. Begbie & Co., 93 tons cotton seed oilcake Indian Cotton Oil Co., 144 bales goat skins W. A. Graham & Co., 20 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka, 92 cwt. sandalwood Pierce Leslie & Co., 110 cwt. cashewnuts E. Nowroji & Co., 113 cwt. raisins D. Haridas & Co., 100 cwt. gum oilbanum E. Nowroji & Co., 119 cwt. dry ginger M. A. Kayum, 53 cwt. gum arabic E. Nowroji & Co., 60 cwt. gum arabic P. Jathobhoy, 60 cwt. seena leaves M. Jafferbhoy, 5 bales cotton and woollen cuttings M. A. Kayum, 15 cwt. dry chillies E. Nowroji & Co., 100 cwt. dry chillies G. Suchidana & Co., 8 cwt. beeswax M. A. Kayum, 4 cwt. apricot kernels E. Nowroji & Co., 124 cwt. turmuric M. Jafferbhoy, 90 cwt. turmuric M. A. Kayum, 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co., 60 drums empty drums Cutler Palmer & Co., 25 cwt. cotton seed M. Jafferbhoy, 100 lbs. cardamoms M. A. Kayum, 15 cwt. cardamoms N. Kassam, 8 cwt. cardamom shells M. Jafferbhoy, 150 cwt. casein Duncan Stratton & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khiva (s) 2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 73 cwt. fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 143 bales cow hides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 9 bales cow hides H. A. Omer & Sons, 9 bales cow hides Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 67 bales cow hides H. Noormahomed & H. Eisa, 29 bales cow hides H. M. H. Osman, 16 bales sheep skin M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 12 bales sheep skin H. A. Omer & Sons, 14 bales sheep skins Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 2 bales calf skins H. A. Omer & Sons, 5 bales horse hides H. Noormahomed & H. Eisa.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 271 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 500 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 200 bales cotton D. D. Currance & Co., 1,850 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 2,100 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 100 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon Co., 1,600 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 200 bales cotton James Finlay & Co., 437 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co., 400 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 300 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Iyo Maru (s) 800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 408 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 24 cwt. button lac D. Chotia & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 350 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 314 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton New Moffusil Co., 579 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 111 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 700 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 762 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from Aden Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—2 cases assayes, 1 case specie, 450 bars silver, 19 boxes gold, 2 cases old copper, 2 cases old brass, 1 bundle old zinc, 10 kegs iron nails, 1 case motor cycle, 1 case motor car accessories, 1 case woollens.

S. S. Iyo Maru from Tokyo Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—500 cases fire crackers, 13 cases chalk stick, 450 casks cement, 1 case automobile, 11 cases rubber goods, 100 bales hemp, 58 baskets chinaroots, 760 cases cassia, 20 cases drug, 3 cases cinema materials, 22 cases clocks and watches, 54 cases gold thread, 16 cases copper thread, 3 cases metal thread, 15 cases silver thread, 2 cases fancy goods, 239 bundles 171 cases brandy, 50 casks sulphate of copper, 370 cases camphor, 50 cases camphor flour, 30 cases camphor oil, 1 case hair oil, 3 cases aniseed oil, 595 rolls earthenware, 8 cases beer, 30 cases wine, 445 cases milk, 3 cases perfumed spirit, 1 case essence, 39 cases saccharine, 7 bags rice, 1 case skin, 7 cases perfumery, 2 cases pearl beads, 2 cases leather belts, 271 bags ginger, 37 cases soap, 30 cases star aniseed, 170 cases bangles, 5 cases glass marble, 3 cases 6,520 bags sugar, 10 cases glass mirror, 6 cases nickelware, 110 chests tea, 36 cases enamelware, 17 cases biscuits, 32 cases peppermint oil, 250 cases vermouth, 50 cases oil, 106 cases chocolate, 1 cask pickle, 11 cases provisions, 1 case leather, 8 cases paste, 394 cases porcelainware, 5 case umbrella furniture, 6 cases umbrellas, 42 cases copper foils, 1 case eye glasses, 6 cases glass syringe, 312 cases bottles, 519 cases glass chimney, 3 cases saffron, 50 cases enamel basin, 1 case stoves, 2 cases mineral water, 180 cases spun silk, 390 cases cotton goods, 44 cases cotton yarn, 97 cases silk yarn, 98 cases mixed silk goods, 11 cases silk goods, 3 cases knitted goods, 10 cases artificial silk, 10 chests fine silk, 33 cases mixed tissues, 24 cases laces, 6 cases imt. silk lameta.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia outward bound passed Perim on the 2nd and is due here on the morning of the 9th instant.

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 19

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.37in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and night temperature is in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab but in defect at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.48in., Mainpuri 2.10in., Jhansi 0.17in. and Cawnpore 0.97in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.96in. and Kotah 0.27in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat; Surat has had 0.23in and Ahmedabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.33in., Heshanagabad 0.12in., Amroati 0.20in., Nagpur 0.10in. and Raipur 0.68in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.11in., Ratnagiri 0.12in., Mormugao 0.60in. and Karwar 0.32in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Poona has had 0.18in., Sholapur 0.30in., Belgaum 1.11in. and Nizamabad 0.28in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again increased in the United Provinces and extended to the extreme north but again decreased in the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the United Provinces, fairly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast and local in the north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, while some showers have occurred in Mysore and south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the United Provinces, local rain in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and some showers in the Punjab, Kathiawar and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 2nd of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.0	91.2	77	..	0	..
Do (1st)	110.1	93.4	54	..	0	—0.06
Jask	105.1	92.4	86	..	0	—0.06
Do (1st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	104.6	91.4	35	..	0	—0.17
Do. (1st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.1	85.3	65	..	?	..
Rawalpind	100.3	71.7	91	1.37	5.06	—5.59
Lahore	103.7	80.2	73	..	1.99	—5.71
Hissar	101.1	79.7	78	..	2.48	..
Ambala	95.1	78.3	85	..	5.96	—6.26
Delhi	85.5	80.3	83	..	4.10	—7.66
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.1	78.0	87	0.48	7.75	—5.04
Mainpuri	98.6	78 1	92	2.10	6.76	—3.96
Jhansi	81.1	75.3	89	0.17	8.70	—9.06
Cawnpore	90.2	78.9	92	0.97	14.07	—0.80
Allahabad	91.6	80.7	86	..	16.22	—1.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.1	85.8	79	..	0.06	1.23
Karachi	89.3	82.0	81	..	0.13	—4.10
Ajmer	90.5	78.4	72	..	1.15	—8.80
Jaipore	85.2	76.3	80	0.66	5.06	—5.55
Kotah	84.2	79.4	82	0.27	6.15	—7.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	80.0	72	..	3.66	—5.03
Dwarka	86.7	80.1	85	..	7.17	—2.42
Veraval	81.1	79.7	87	0.03	5.72	—5.78
Rajkot	89.0	78.3	80	0.05	4.77	—3.93
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	79.8	83	..	7.25	—3.07
Surat	83.3	76.9	87	0.23	17.34	—8.65
Ahmedabad	86.9	78.0	89	0.16	7.87	—9.45
Deesa	89.0	75.1	93	0.01	4.22	—7.97
Neemuch	94.0	76.3	90	..	2.33	—4.09
Indore	89.1	73.1	93	0.05	11.67	—4.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.3	75.3	91	0.33	42.09	15.39
Saugor	83.8	74.1	91	..	14.06	—8.62
Hoshangabad	85.1	74.4	90	0.12	20.17	—2.74
Khandaw	84.4	75.3	92	0.07	14.56	0.09
Akola	88.5	74.7	93	0.04	16.34	0.58
Amroati	86.8	73.8	91	0.20	14.36	—2.25
Nagpur	87.0	75.8	87	0.10	21.17	0.22
Chanda	89.7	76.2	90	..	17.94	—7.40
Raipur	85.7	76.6	98	0.68	19.86	—4.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	79.4	85	0.11	54.80	10.03
Ratnagiri	83.5	77.9	85	0.12	57.04	—8.03
Mormugao	85.5	77.5	91	0.60	58.13	—4.98
Karwar	84.1	77.0	85	0.32	62.47	—16.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	73.4	86	0.01	11.95	2.37
Ahmednagar	80.9	70.9	79	0.05	13.13	4.57
Poona	78.4	71.3	86	0.18	23.06	10.80
Sholapur	87.0	72.5	95	0.30	0.38	1.07
Bijapur	85.4	71.5	82	..	6.07	0.51
Belgaum	74.3	68.0	96	1.11	27.38	2.09
Aurangabad	83.1	71.8	88	0.05	17.48	5.30
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.9	74.9	82	0.28	11.08	—4.71
Hyderabad	86.6	74.2	98	..	18.64	7.91
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	75.1	89	1.00	68.36	—8.66
Calicut	82.6	74.1	93	0.12	62.56	—4.21
Cochin	82.9	75.9	87	0.49	61.51	9.48
Colombo	84.9	77.5	91	..	20.58	7.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.0	76.9	90	0.35	15.33	4.30
Bellary	91.0	77.2	63	..	10.01	7.12
Cuddapah	97.8	79.2	62	..	9.51	2.31
Madras	94.3	74.1	77	0.17	10.28	4.00
Bangalore	79.4	66.6	88	0.17	10.38	3.06
Coimbatore	85.9	71.4	74	0.21	6.04	3.04
Trichinopoly	93.0	73.8	53	..	4.65	1.79
Negapatam	95.0	79.5	74	..	3.58	0.09

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 1st August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.592 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 „
Dew Point	77.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.845 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 „
Minimum do. do.	79.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	298 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.31 inches.
Total fall during month	0.31 „
Do. do. year	6.21 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 2nd	0.00 „

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

To-day's weather messages indicate that the monsoon conditions are fairly active and the rainfall has spread over the west of the United Provinces, Central India and East Rajputana and has continued in the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula. The depression at the head of the Bay has not changed appreciably either in character or position.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Central India and local in Assam, Bihar, east Punjab and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Bareilly, Meerut, Indore, Ootacamund, 1 inch each; Roorkee, Mangalore, Waltair 1 1/2 each; Simla 2, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie and Coconada 3 each.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

To-day's all India weather messages indicate that the monsoon conditions are fairly active and that rainfall has extended over the submontane districts of the Punjab and Kashmir, and has increased over the Peninsula. The depression at the head of the Bay has developed and now has its centre off the Orissa coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, West of the United Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras coast, and local in Bengal, east of the United Provinces, Bombay and Madras Deccan, the principal amounts being Gauhati, Sambalpur and Manipuri 2 inches each, Mymensingh, Cawnpore and Mangalore 1 inch, Bareilly and Murree 4 inches, and Waltair 3.

NO RAINS AT DELHI.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The weather conditions at Delhi are unchanged, as Delhi has had no rains recently. The health of the station is quite satisfactory.

Earthquake report:—A shock of considerable intensity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at seven hours twelve minutes this morning.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd August 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 2nd August 1914.	June 1st to 2nd August 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.11	54.80	48.23	59.51
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.07	57.72	50.36	69.48
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.07	54.41	52 03	68.76
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.07	59.55	56.92	71.37

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd August 1915, was 29.838 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BEST BRAINS FOR U. S. NAVY.

BOARD OF INVENTORS ON NEW PROBLEMS.

Mr. Thomas Alva Edison and Mr. Orville Wright have accepted the invitation of Mr. Daniels Secretary of the U. S. Navy, to join an Advisory Board of Civilian Inventors for the Bureau of Invention and Development which the Navy Department is about to create.

It is reported that the Board will be joined later by Mr. Henry Ford, the motor-car manufacturer; Mr. Cooper Hewitt, the electrician; Professor Lewis Johnson, and others.

Mr. Edison will become head of the Advisory Board of Inventors.

Mr. Daniels' purpose is to secure the inventive genius of the country in order to meet the new problems arising from the European war, especially by means of submarines, for which Mr. Edison has completed a battery, which, it is stated, lessens the danger of accidents and extends the operating radius.

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL
for Ladies
PILLS

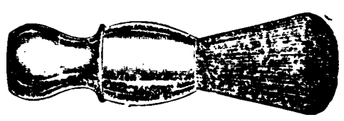
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists', "Stearns' Headache Cure, please.' One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-20

COME HERE

FOR BARGAINS



NICKELLED SHAVING BRUSHES.

Just an old lot to be cleared at an extremely low price. Good nickel handle and bristle of selected whites, fine quality.

Sale Price, As. 9 „

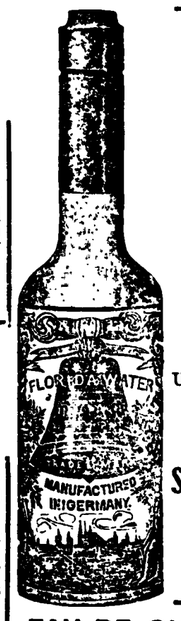
66 EBONY HAND MIRRORS. 66

These are exceptional value at the prices quoted to-day. Mirrors cannot be repeated at the prices again.

Size of glasses 4¾, 5, 6, 6¼ ins.

Usual Price, Rs. 1-4, 1-15, 2-8, 2-15 each.

Sale Priee, Rs. 1-0, 1-7, 1-15, 2-8 each.



150 BOTTLES OF 4711 FLORIDA WATER Must be Cleared

Usual Prices As. 14, Re. 1-4.

Sale Price As 12, Re. 1-0.

EAU DE QUININE.

130 BOTTLES TO BE CLEARED.

Delightful and refreshing to the scalp. We make this special offer. Usual Prices, Rs. 1-4 and 2-8 per bot.

Sale Price, As. 15, Re. 1-15.

100 IVORETTE SHAVING BRUSHES. 100

A reliable Brush with a good quality white bristle. Made by a well known English maker.

Sale Price, As. 8½.

50 BOTTLES 50 PETREL AMMONIA.

Delightful and most refreshing in your bath. Unscented, you will enjoy this when having your morning tub. It gives an invigorating feeling.

Usual Price, Re. 1-0 bottle.

Sale Offer, As. 14.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

HEAD OF OCCULT CLUB TO BE DEPORTED.

PRISON FOR FORTUNE-TELLING.

Professor William de Kerlor, director of the Occult Club in Piccadily, the resort of titled people interested in mystic sciences, has been sentenced at Marlborough Police Court, London, to six weeks' imprisonment under the Act forbidding fortune-telling, says the "Daily Mail." He will also be deported.

According to the case for the police de Kerlor on April 8 granted an interview to two young women who went to him, acting under the direction of the police. One of the women was told that she would be married in a short time, whereas she was already married; how many children she would have, and that she would break her ankle. A description was given of the man she would marry; it was added that she would marry twice, and that she would live to seventy-four or eight-two years of age.

The prosecution further contended that at this stage a watch was produced, and the defendant, shutting his eyes, said the husband of the other woman was in a very cold country with ice-covered mountains, whereas at the time he was in London. A fee of a guinea in each case was paid.

FASHIONABLE SYMPATHISERS.

Though de Kerlor has been convicted of the offence of professing to tell fortunes there is a great deal of sympathy felt for him among the fashionable and wealthy coterie whose interests were focussed in the Occult Club, and they subscribed £200 to defray the costs of his appeal. He has been in England eleven years, and for the past five years has managed the Occult Club. By extraction he is Polish; his mother is Swiss-French, and both his parents have lived at Cannes for a great many years. His wife is an Italian, daughter of a professor in the university at Rome, and a niece of the great astronomer Schiaparelli, who discovered the canals in Mars.

From the first the Occult Club attracted a considerable amount of attention, particularly among women of leisure, and at least ten titled women associated themselves with it, including a foreign princess and an Indian maharanee. The membership, says the "Weekly Dispatch," had a considerable sprinkling of the clergy, and there was a large proportion of people connected with artistic and clairvoyant circles.

The remarkable occult library, with its 3,000 volumes devoted to psychical research and the occult, had, and still has, a membership of about 800 while over 300 people are on the membership roll of the club.

PRIVILEGE OF "PSYCHIC INTERVIEW."

Among the privileges that membership of the club conferred was one free "psychic interview" with de Kerlor, which took place in an extraordinary room hung with mystic Egyptian draperies. To this consulting room used to come men and women anxious to throw off war worries and to be reassured by the professor that all was well with their loved ones. On one occasion, according to a report that appeared in a London daily newspaper, Mrs. V. Abingdon Bayly, of Ash Vale, Surrey, the wife of Major R. Abingdon Bayly, who was reported "missing" after the battle of Mons, consulted the professor. He not only told her that her husband was still alive, but described to her in detail how he had been taken prisoner with a lieutenant when they were left with two guns. Here was a slight life-line of hope, and Mrs. Bayly clung to it.

Months later, long after the psychical account of her husband's loss, Mrs. Bayly met a corporal of Major Bayly's battery who had been in action with him at Mons, where, after a fierce attack by the Germans against their guns, the corporal had lost consciousness.

The last he saw of his major and Lieutenant Stewart Cox, his subaltern, was when they were standing alone beside two guns, while all their men were lying either dead or wounded. Then, to crown the whole story, Mrs. Bayly heard officially that her husband is a prisoner at Torgau in Saxony. So the whole story was confirmed.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of New Season's goods, which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. 50-0 a reduction of Rs. 10-0.

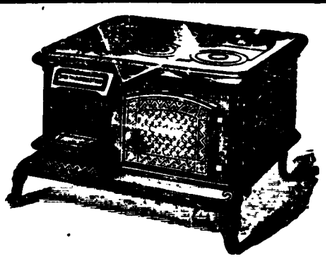
On all Suits exceeding Rs. 50-0 and not exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 12-8.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 15-0.

Blue Serge, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Homespun Suitings, and Silk and Hot Weather Washing Suits in great variety.

BOMBAY; POONA & BASRA.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. A. SYDNEY SMITH, Sole Proprietor.



COOKING STOVES & RANGES

HEATERS & WATERBOILERS

in various sizes.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL STOVES.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allen Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

COMPLAINTS BY AMERICAN IMPORTERS

The recent Note addressed to Great Britain by the United States clearly implies that it is the intention of this country to press the demand for the relaxation of the blockade of Germany. A correspondent writing from Washington some time ago said the State Department had prepared a Note protesting against interference with American commerce. This Note, which was a part of Mr. Bryan's policy to prove that the United States was strictly neutral by sending a remonstrance to England simultaneously with the despatch of the Lusitania Note to Germany, was ordered by the Prsident to be held in abeyance pending a settlement of the question with Germany, but the Note was merely deferred and not dropped, and will be sent as soon as circumstances make it advisable.

Meanwhile pressure is being put on the State Department to make the Note as stiff as possible and to insist upon the right of Americans to obtain goods from Germany. American importers, most of whom are Germans, or at least are firms with German names sent a committee to Washington yesterday to lay their grievances before Mr. Lansing. They told him that the British restriction upon German importations has caused them heavy losses, and they ask the right to import without interruption "merchandise whether the same has been paid for, contracted for, or may be contracted for, and the unrestricted right to ship non-contraband goods through neutral countries to or from Germany." In other words, the British blockade is to be considered as non-existent, and Germany is to be permitted the same freedom of the seas as if she were at peace and her submarines were not daily destroying the ships of the Allies and neutrals an slaying their passengers and crews.

THE CASE OF SWEDEN.

The reason advanced by the importers for this demand to be made on England is that the blockade cannot be regarded as valid, because it is not effective, as Sweden is able to trade freely with Germany, and that being the case the discrimination in favour of Sweden should either be abolished or else American citizens should be permitted the enjoyment of the same rights of trade as Swedish subjects.

The State Department has not officially announced the result of the conference, but the importers, after leaving the Department, issued a statement to the effect that "Mr. Lansing had expressed a determination on the part of both the President and himself to do all in their power to aid importers in securing the rights to which they were entitled under the laws of nations and Treaty obligations." The importers—and some persons who are anxious to create friction between England and the United States—assert that Great Britain and her Allies have assumed, without the sanction of international law, to exercise control over the seaborne commerce of the entire world, and that it is incumbent upon the United States to resist this unwarranted use of power.

Some of the more radical say that the only remedy to bring England to terms is a general embargo upon all exports to England, but that is a remedy so violent that it need not be given serious consideration, as the chief sufferers from embargo would be American manufacturers and farmers, who have hundreds of millions of dollars involved in contracts with the British and French Governments and private individuals in both countries as well as in Russia.

PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT.

But while no fear need be entertained of the President countenancing any action that would provoke resentment, appeals will be made to him to show his strict neutrality by dealing as vigorously with England as with Germany. The "New York Times," whose friendship has been so frequently exhibited, shows its concern over the situation in a guarded leader, mildly appealing to the British Government "to give reasonable and candid consideration to the representations made in our Note of March 30 in respect to American Court decisions which can be applied by Great Britain in the present controversy, but "in view of the friendly character of the relations between the two Governments Great Britain will hardly insist upon construing the Order establishing the blockade in a way to interfere unreasonably with our rights of trade."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 31st.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-November	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta September-November	22/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. September-November	22/3
London 30th Java Sugars Augt.-Sept. sellers unchanged	54/3

SHIPMENT OF GOODS. BY MAIL.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of April 1915;—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	22,901,000
Unbleached and Grey	88,485,000
Dyed and Colored	2,146,000
Printed	4,379,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	210,000
Unbleached and Grey	421,000
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 6,100

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yds.)

Bleached and White	3,337,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,557,000
Dyed and Colored	802,000
Printed	939,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	60,000
Unbleached and Grey	14,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,247,000
Unbleached and Grey	5,715,000
Dyed and Colored	357,000
Printed	1,815,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs).	
Dyed and Bleached	305,000
Unbleached & Grey	384,000

TO BOMBAY

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	15,762,000
Unbleached and Grey	9,971,000
Dyed and Colored	6,376,000
Printed	8,757,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	570,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,545,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards)

Bleached and White	18,207,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,344,000
Dyed and Colored	1,295,000
Printed	4,131,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	173,000
Unbleached & Grey	24,000

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B-15

BOMBAY MARKETES.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 2.

The market to-day has ruled quiet with new Broach quoted at 237½. There is little disposition for business pending receipt of the Bureau report due to-morrow.

A small business was done in the bazaar in new Broach.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal Sept. 162.
Fine Akola Sept. 192.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 237½.
F. G. Bengal January 182.
Fine K/Akola January 205½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			237½	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "				
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)	188	182½		Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms).				
M. G. Sind Punjab(Ry terms).				
M. G. Khandesh				
M. G. Akola Kgm.		206		Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote				
H. G Bijapur				
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad				
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat				
M. G. Nagpore				
M. G. Yeotmal				
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam				
M. G. Somrawatee (description)				
M G Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	192			25-2-191
Saw Ginned Dharwar			210	Do.
H. G. Westerns			174	Do.
M. G. Westerns			186	Do.
M. G. Mitraj			211	Do.
M. G. Compta			207	Do.
M. G. Bengals	163/4			Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3st July, 1915:—

Cotton	1,574 Bales.
Wheat	1,759 cwts.
Linseed	2,056 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,989 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,195 ,,
Poppyseed	504 ,,
Groundnuts	3,877 ,,
Castorseed	3,727 ,,
Rice	3,401 ,,
Myrabollams	500 ,,
Cottonseed	12,539 ,,
Mowraseed	580 ,,
Gram	581 ,,
Joowar	1,092 ,,
Barley	1,230 ,,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ended 31st July, 1915, as compared with the statement of 31st July, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	31st July 1914	31st July 1915
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs.		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits Current, Accounts etc.	44,04,000	53,41,000
Sundries	86,000	1,01,000
Total	60,90,000	70,42,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	17,92,000	21,80,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	24,33,000	19,28,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,03,000	2,06,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	23,000	26,000
Sundries	45,000	43,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	16,91,000	26,59,000
Total	60,90,000	70,42,000

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
France 3 m-s. do.	nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-1-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-9-9, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Foward Sept. ... Rs. 8-9-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujrat ... Rs. 8-3, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-12, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 22, B. T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly weak to-day. There was no change reported in the Tata Iron and Steel shares.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 537½ and Rs. 540.

Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs. 376½ standards declined to Rs. 900 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,100.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 610, Currimbhai at Rs. 192½, Centrals at Rs. 1,802½, Crecent at Rs. 88½ Phoenix at Rs. 156½, and Swans at Rs. 180.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,537½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares changed hands at Rs. 892½ x.d.

Sind Light Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 166 x.d., Amritsar.

Patri R. shares at Rs. 150½ x.d., Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 110 x.d., Central Provinces at Rs. 111 x.d., and Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 99 x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 200.

Badham Piles were placed at Rs. 84 x.d.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,072½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 89½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 98½ (long dated).

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on July 8.

GOLD.

The gold movements record a handsome addition to the Bank of England's stock, a contrast to the large decreases of the last four weeks.

The following amounts were received by the Bank.—

July 1st £200,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
July 2nd £105,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
July 3rd. £133,000 in bar gold.
July 6th £200,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
July 6th £120,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
July 7th £100,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
July 7th £1,120,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
July 2nd £28,000 in bar gold.

During the week the net increase amounted to £1,950,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of June, 1915 was £353,800 (approximately.)

SILVER.

The tone has been dull and heavy, notwithstanding that the quantity offered for sale has been sometimes quite negligible.

An outstanding feature of late has been the prolonged abstention from buying in this market on the part of the Indian Bazaars. It is possible that their needs have been met partially from China, but this cannot altogether account for the noticeable falling off in demand from India.

The speculation in the Bazaars which has fizzled out recently is not likely to be sole reason for so lifeless a condition.

It is difficult to account for the adverse influence at work in the Bazaars, face to face with a monsoon of fair promise, that they should be disinclined to take advantage of the falling rates that have lately obtained.

One or two contributory causes occur to the mind. Foremost is the restriction of credit, owing chiefly to a state of war.

Another likely factor is the difficulty this year in marketing cotton and other commodities, and the consequent delay which the ryot suffers before he can realise those profits that he is accustomed to invest in silver.

Moreover, the difficulty of arranging shipping facilities, and the high rates which rule for transport and insurance add to the embarassmen, for they effect not only the export of the industrial products of India, but also the remittance of payment in bullion thereagainst.

The quotation remained at 22 15/16d. until the 6th instant, when there was some pressure to sell from China. This, though slight, had considerable effect upon so small a market, and the price gradually fell away to 22 9/16d to day, the lowest price since Feb. 9th last.

An Indian Currency Return for the 30th June last gave details in Lacs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation	66,47
Reserve in Silver Coin	37,06
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,76
Gold in England	7,65

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,300 bars, as compared with 5,500 last week.

A shipment of 250,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

July 2. 22 15/16 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 3 22 15/16 cash.	No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 5. 22 15/16 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 6. 22 13/16 cash.	No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 7. 22 11/16 cash.	No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 8. 22 9/16 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate	5 p.c.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal

Average for the week 22.812 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The annual statement of the trade of British India, ending 31st March, 1914, has been issued to-day:—

The statistics show that India imports goods chiefly from the British Empire. The chief sources of imports are: (1) The United Kingdom (64 per cent.); (2) Germany (7 per cent.); (3) Java (6 per cent.); (4) Japan (3 per cent.); (5) the United States (3 per cent.); (6) Austria-Hungary and Belgium (2 per cent. each).

India's exports go to the following countries in the following proportion:—(1) The United Kingdom (24 per cent); (2) Germany (10 per cent.); (3) Japan (9 per cent.); (4) the United States (9 per cent.); (5) France (7 per cent.); (6) Belgium (5 per cent.); (7) Austria-Hungary (4 per cent.) With the outbreak of the war the position of Germany and other countries has been materially affected and Germany and Austria-Hungary together with other belligerent countries have taken notably less portion in the year 1914-15 as is evident from the trade returns.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C.17

COMMERCIAL MUESAUM CALCUTTA.

TO BE A PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

The following press communique has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India:—

In view of the success which attended the Sample Exhibition of goods imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and of competing Indian manufactures, recently held at Calcutta and certain other commercial centres, the Government of India have decided to establish a permanent Commercial Museum in India. The Museum will be located in Calcutta, and will be attached to, and form part of, the Department of Commercial Intelligence. The collection of Samples and Exhibits will naturally take time, and the development of the Museum must necessarily be gradual.

It is intended that the Museum should contain samples of the principal manufactures imported into India from all foreign countries, with which there is any existing or prospective Indian competition, and also representative samples of the corresponding Indian manufactures. It will also contain samples of goods marketted in foreign countries, which India might be in a position to supply. It is further intended to exhibit representative samples of raw materials exported to foreign countries to be re-imported in manufactured form, as also of raw caterials which occur in India but are not at present worked, although products manufactured from similar materials are imported in considerable quantities.

A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The samples exhibited will be supplemented by catalogues and price-lists, which will be kept continuously up to date; by printed statistics, wherever possible, showing the extent of the various markets in India and abroad; and by other information explanatory of the details of the trade. Names and addresses of firms dealing in the various trades will be maintained in Commercial Intelligence Department and will be available for the information of buyers and sellers. It is hoped that the Museum will be a valuable additon to the resources of the Commercial Intelligence Department as bureau of information and a means of bringing manufacturers and traders together, and that it will conduce to the development of the natural resources of the country.

Pending the selection of a permanent building the Museum will be temporarily located in the Commerce and Industry Department bulding, No. 1, Council House Street, and arrangements are now being made to prepare the accommodation required. All enquiries should be sent to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at that address. The Director-General will welcome all applications from manufacturers for the exhibit of samples of their manufactures and all information which manufacturers or dealers may desre to communicate. It will be understood, however, that he will exercise complete discretion as to the samples which he decides should be exhibited. No heavy or bulky articles will, for the present, be exhibited.

MANGANESE DEPOSIT IN INDIA.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT INDIAN MUSEUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

At the Indian Museum, Calcutta, last night Mr. L. H. Fermor of the Geological Survey of India delivered an interesting lecture on Manganese Deposit in India.

In the course of his lecture he said in over 1,000 species of minerals now known to science, about one eighth contained it in less important quanties. It was calculated that over ten per cent. of the earth's crust carried manganese protoxide, manganese being ranked as the fifteenth most important element in that respect. As the result of decomposition and denundation of surface of earth effected by frost, rain and other meteoric agencies, its constituents were carried either in suspenson or in solution to the sea and it had been estimated that every year about 37,000,000 tons of manganese sesuoxide containing nearly 26,000,000 tons of manganese were carried in solution in river water to the sea.

Turning next to the vegetable kingdom, the lecturer said that nearly all plants contained a certain proportion of manganese presumably carried into their tissues through roots. Since all animals lived on plants it was only natural that manganese should also be found in animal tissues.

Mr. Fermor also went into details as to the occurrence of manganese in the mineral kingdom. He described developments of Indian manganese industry and criticised the method employed in extracting manganese deposits for export to England, Europe and America. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

CUTTING OFF THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The water supply in the Fort and Colaba districts was shut off from Thursday last for nearly 24 hours without any previous warning and the people were put to very great inconvenience without a drop of water for drinking or domestic purposes, particularly as so many wells both private and public are closed. On enquiry I find that it was not on account of any unforeseen accident, but because of a new connection to be made somewhere. Surely the Hydraulic Engineer could have notified this beforehand and warned people to lay in their supply. Formerly a notice was given in the English and Vernacular papers that the water supply would be shut off or water given only at a low pressure on account of certain work, but latterly that practice has been discontinued. Is it too much trouble for the Department or is it to effect economy in a Department of growing expenditure? If the latter, surely the Press would print the notice in its local columns without charging any fee and thus oblige the suffering.

PUBLIC

Bombay, July 31st, 1915.

DEATH OF THE ZAMORIN.

A RENOWNED SANSKRIT SCHOLAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Aug. 1.

The Zamorin was suffering from uraemic asthma and died early this morning at his residence in Pallipuram. He was seventy years old and had enjoyed the "stanom" for only three years. Considering the short tenure of successive Zamorins and the consequent inefficiency of the management, the deceased recently arranged to transfer the management of the historic estate to the Court of Wards for a period of twelve years and this arrangement will take effect from September 17th. The late Zamorin was a renowned Sanskrit scholar and took a leading part in the movement for establishing an Ayurvedic college and hospital, of which he laid the foundation-stone last June. He liberally contributed to the war funds. His nephew, aged about sixty, will be the next Zamorin.

PROSECUTION OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM TO A HALF NOTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The case in which one Gopalsami Naidu, Police Circle Inspector of Gooty, and two others, stand charged by the Anantapur Police Superintendent for fradulently claiming the value on a half-note of Rs. 100, is proceeding before the Deputy Magistrate, Gooty. The prosecution states that Gopalsami claimed the value on the second half of the note in December; the first half of it was already submitted to the Accountant-General, Madras, by Mr. Thimmaraddi, Pleader, Gooty, who received it from the agency of a tannery firm, who got it from the National Bank, but the other half was lost on the way to Mr. Thimmalappa's house in September.

The Accountant-General instituted enquiries and found that the Inspector's claim was false. He obtained the Advocate-General's opinion to prosecute the inspector and submitted the proposal to the Government. The Government forwarded the case to the Collector, who placed them with the police superintendent, who investigated and charged the inspector and a head constable and another, who signed the inspector's declaration. The inspector is under suspension an he is defended by the Hon. T. Richmond and Hon. Mr. P. Keesava Pillai. The case stands adjourned to the 7th August for cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

PEOPLE'S INDUSTRIAL BANK.

SUIT AGAINST OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR AND TWO OTHERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Mr. Gokul Prasad, Subordinate Judge of Allahabad, delivered judgment in the interesting suit brought by Mahant Baba Narayan Ram against Girdharilal, the late manager of the People's Industrial Bank (now under liquidation), Rana Gyan, a scion of the Nepal ruling family, and Mr. A. H. C. Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, in his capacity as the Official Liquidator of the Bank, for the realization of Rs. 40,310.

It was stated in the plaint that the Mahant had deposited the sum with the Bank on five different occasions, having been induced by Rana Gyanjung to do so. The suit was brought on the foot of a letter alleged to have been written by Rana.

The Subordinate Judge passed a decree against Girdharlal and Gyanjang. The suit against Mr. Hamilton was dismissed with costs.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—If the 4th of August, the first anniversary of the present great War is to be adequately and religiously observed throughout Bombay, it behoves all employers of labour to close early that day all departments of works just to enable their numerous employees to join in the solemn prayers to be offered in the churches, temples and mosques in the city. In fact, if it be not possible to close the Banks, Offices, Mills, Industrial Quarters and big shops for the whole day, at least half a day holiday should be officially declared on Wednesday next, so, that after 2 p.m. every loyal citizen may have the opportunity to join in the prayers for the victory of the British Arms and to evince in his person the "Unity of the Empire" in the just cause which Britain and her brave Allies have made their own, to free the world of German menace and rank militarism, at such tremendous sacrifices in men and money, which they have been so determinedly giving.

Also, on the 4th August meetings should be held in popular centres of the city and delivered by our well-known public spirited Indian citizens in the Vernaculars to the masses, giving them correct ideas of the present War and its magnitude, also of the "German dreams" and what Great Britain and her Allies have up-till-now done to foil the Huns in their base and unrighteous attempts at unjust greeds. The 4th of August should be utilised to the sacred end of educating the Indian minds to view this War in its true perceptions and to warn the unwary against being beguiled by those "insane panic-mongers" who, by their mischievous chatterings do infinite harm in leading astray ignorant minds, by spreading false and perverted views and interpretations about various events and phases of the War, of which they know very little and understand yet less,—Yours, etc.,

TRINITY.

Bombay, July 31.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. Orr's public lecture on "The Need of Co-operation between Neighbours in Developing building estates," Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m.
Improvemen Trust Meeting 4-0 p.m.
Industrial Conference, Preliminary Meeting, Bank Street.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

Anniversary Day of the Declaration of War, by H. M. King George V. Bombay Parsis' Prayers at Wadiajis Atashbehram, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports: 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 5.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 6.

Senate Meeting for conferring LL.D. Degrees on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta, 5-45 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Hindu Gymkhana.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.
A Half Day of Prayer at Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Fort. 1st Session 3 to 4 p.m. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 2nd Session 4-45 to 5-45 p.m. Rev. H. T. Vodden; 3rd Session 6 to 7 p.m. Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

August 3.

Parades for the week ending August 16th 1915:—
1. There will be a parade for all members residing in the Fort at 7-15 a.m. punctually this Tuesday morning the 3rd instant.
Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental Saddles and bridles.
2. There will be a parade this Tuesday morning the 3rd instant.
Rendezvous at Dandi at 7 a.m. for Pali Hill and Andheri Members.
3. There will be a dismounted drill at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 3rd instant from 6 p.m. All Members must attend. Members must bring their own swords and waist belts. Dress.—Mufti.
4. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. punctually on Thursday morning next, the 5th instant (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles and bridles.
5. Instructional parade for Troop leaders and N. C. Officers:—
There will be a dismounted parade on Friday morning next, the 6th instant at the Corps Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 7-15 a.m. for troop leaders and N. C. Officers. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, swords slung on the waist belt.
6. Members are reminded that the 3rd Lecture of the season will be given after dinner on Wednesday, next, the 4th instant, at Pyrke's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder. Members intending to be present will please send their names to their Troop leaders and whether they propose to bring any guests.
7. Two Cups have been presented for half section tent-pegging. The competition will be run off at the Mud Sports meetings by the kind permission of the Honorary Secretaries and will consist of the best of a series of runs. The first competition will be on August 4th.

(Sd.) A. KIRKE SMITH, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

August 3.

209.—Maxim Gun.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team will parade at Head-Quarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m. "(1)" Coy. Team on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.
261.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 3623 Vol. R. W. Morris.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held on 19th, 21st and 23rd August, 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights, etc., to Sergt.-Major as early as possible, and go into training at once. The following competitions are open to all India:—Feather weights, Light weight, Middle weight and Heavy weight.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
March.—"Paris" .....E. Mezzacapo.
Overture.—"L'Amour an Village" P. Bouillon.
Valse.—"The Girl in the train" .....L. Fan.
Selection.—"The Gondoliers" .....A. Sullivan.
Skipping Rope Dance.—"In the shadows" .....H. Finck.
Intermezzo.—"Forget Me Not" .....A Macbeth.
Two-Steps.—"Get Out and Get Under" .....H. E. Pether.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Sardinia with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens informs us that a Malbrouk monkey (cercopithecus cynosurus) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection of the gardens by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shiraza.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Owing to the Intercession services the Mud Sports weekly meeting will be held on Thursday, the 5th August, instead of on Wednesday the 4th instant. The programme of events will be the same as announced for the meeting of the 21st July.

ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.

When a dock labourer was receiving a sling of cargo yesterday on the second floor of No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, he overbalanced himself and fell on the ground floor below and received serious injuries. He was removed in a precarious condition to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.

A cash box, containing Rs. 1,539, which was kept on Saturday night in a cupboard in the Embarkation Supply Office on the first floor of No. 7 Shed Alexandra Dock was found missing on Sunday. The cupboard was sealed and locked by peons in the presence of clerks, on Saturday. On the office being opened on Sunday morning, the seal was found broken, but the lock was intact. The box was found missing on the cupboard being opened.

ST. JOHN ASSOCIATION HINDU AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Hindoo Ambulance Division has started a junior course of elementary lectures on First Aid at the Chikitsaha Samuha School Girgaum Road, for young boys of Middle Schools and High Schools on Sundays from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.). These lectures are delivered in English and Marathi by Dr. V. N. Rege and at present there are 52 boys. In the morning the boys are being drilled from 8 to 9 a.m. by Mr. Kulkarni Drill Instructor, at Sir Mangaldas Wadi. Those who are willing to send their boys may do so as soon as possible. No fees are charged.

MANGROL JAIN SABHA BOMBAY.

Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah, Editor, Jain Samachar, gave a lecture on Sunday on "Public Life among the Jains," at the Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, when Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, Solicitor, was in the chair. Among those present were Dewan Bahadur Ranchodbhai Udeyram, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Mr. Mansukhbhai Rayjibhai, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri and others. At the end of the lecture a portrait of the late Mr. B. F. Karbhari, Editor, "Jain" was unveiled by the president, after eulogising his services to the community.

FIRE IN TRAMWAY CO'S OFFICES

Smoke was seen issuing from a room on the ground floor of the offices of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company at Colaba Causeway on Sunday night. On the room being forced open it was found that someone had broken open a box in which were kept the records of the Company's servants, piled the records in the centre of the room, and set fire to them. The fire was quickly extinguished. Several men have recently been dismissed from the Company's service and it is believed to be the work of one or more of them.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Sonlal, a Hindu, aged 20.

On Friday a gateman shouted out to the deceased to desist from attempting to cross the railway line at the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway, as a local train was approaching. After the train had passed, the deceased was found thrown on one side, having been knocked down by the engine and was injured on the head. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A TRAMWAY COMPLAINT.

"A Victim" writes to us complaining of the inordinate and frequent detentions to which tramcars on Bombay roads are nowadays liable. Our correspondent describes a journey which he undertook from Museum West to Parel two days back and which took about 1½ hours to accomplish. Near Bori Bunder his car stopped nearly a dozen times at short intervals, there being a long chain of cars ahead, which lengthened still further when the correspondent's car approached Dhobi Talao, and all were proceeding at the snail's pace. The reason for all this dislocation of traffic was that something was wrong with the furthermost car. But, says our correspondent, that particular car could have been very well shunted to the side line at one of the numerous junctions and other cars allowed to proceed, instead of all being made to suffer for the defect of one.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,09,686-4-6; Seth Durgaprasad Shambuprasad Lashkari, Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,000; Subscriptions from Chota Udepur State, Rs. 1,685-3; James A. Ewing Esqr., Poona, Rs. 100; J. N. Fraser, Esqr., Rs. 100; some people of Porebunder State, Rs. 61-8; Bombay Milk Supply Co., Rs. 11; Subscriptions from Ahmednagar, Rs. 10; and sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 4-3-7. Total Rs. 37,14,658-3-1.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 397,691; The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Rs. 129; Captain Standridge, Rs. 113; People of Shahpur, Thana District per Mrs. Vernon Cooke, Rs. 127; per Mrs. Wales, Dharwar, Rs. 266; Bai Behrozebai Ardeshir Nariewalla, Rs. 25; Major E. G. Clay, Rs 3; Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Rs. 30; per Mrs. Ostrehan, Broach, Rs. 600; total Rs. 398,975.

Anumber of useful articles intended for the benefit of soldiers have also been received from several ladies and gentlemen.

DEATHS FROM VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Registrar-General's (England and Wales) 76th annual Report just issued, contains a table contrasting the deaths of infants in England and Wales from vaccination and small-pox, respectively.

Permit me to invite public attention to this highly impressive table:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Deaths of Infants from vacination and small-pox:—

Year.	Deaths from Vaccination.	Deaths from Small-pox
1906	27	4
1907	10	—
1908	12	1
1909	11	1
1910	7	1
1911	5	1
1912	3	—
1913	4	—

The staggering proof is provided by the Registrar-General's tables that, so far as infants are concerned, vacination is a remedy which is many times over worse than the disease against which it is supposed to protect.—Yours, etc.

Z

Bombay, Aug. 2.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE C.C V. HINDU GYMKHANA

Played on Saturday at the Kennedy Sea Face, this match resulted in a draw. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D. K. Kapadia, 35; J. H. Elchidana, 40; A. H. Wadia, 22; Morenas, 0; Parekh, 9; Surveyor, 7; Bhapoo, Bottlewala, Daruwala S. C., S. A. Daruwala, Damania, Extras 4; Total 117.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantak, 16; Wagle, 3; M. D. Pai, 0; Talpade, 6; Diveker, 5; C. V. Mehta, Prabhaker, V. D. Pai, D. A. Shete, Goonjiker, and Desai, did not bat; Extra 0; Total 30.

FRIENDS UNION C C V. HINDU GYMKHANA

Played on Sunday at Kennedy Sea Face, this match was drawn. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Diveker, 28; Wagle, 22; M. D. Pai, 13; C. V. Mehta, 32; Goonjiker, 15; V. D. Pai, 8; V. S. Dajee, 6; Kairani, 41; P. A Shete, 3; Hora, 11; Swami, 7; Extra, 9; Total 195.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

B. A. Dalvi, 0; V. Kantak, 25; D. A Shete, 11; S. S. Dongre, 16; M. B. Talpade, 13; S. A. Shete, 15; Prabhaker, 39; Bhatvadeker, Daderker, Vaker, Joshi, did not bat; Extra 1; Total 120.

ELPHINSTONE C C. V. SASSANIAN C C.

The above match was played on Sunday, and resulted in a win for Elphinstonians by 13 runs. Scores:—

Elphinstone, C.C.—Surti, 0; Antia, 27; Elchidana, 21; Kapadia, 0; Wadia, 3; Pariekh, 15; Bhapoo, 0; Surveya, 0; Morinas, 2; Damania, 0; Wacha, 0; extra 2.—Total 70.

Sassanian C.C.—Ghandhi, 0; Lillanwalla, 28; P. Kapadia, 12; Najpoorwalla, 0; Cholhia, 3; Mulla, 5; Elavia, 0; Engineer, 0; J. Mehta, 0; R. Sorabji, 0; F. Mistry, 6; extra 1.—Total 57.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C.C. V. THE NEW CORONATION C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Friends' Union Cricket Club by 8 runs. Scores:—

THE YOUNG FRIEND'S UNION C. C.

S. K. Pawaskar, 0; A. G. Mali, 0; D. Palaw, 3; W. L. Kalgutkar, 14; G. K. Gharat, 0; S. Raghunath, 0; K. H. Burve, 10; S. B. Mungakar, 2; N. H. Naik, 9; R. S. Sawant, 0; Pawali, 0; Extra 12; Total 50.

THE NEW CORONATION C. C.

Motiram, 14; N. V. Merchant, 3; Sholunki, 3; Chawan, 2; Dharmadass, 1; Dwarkadass, 8; Marchant, 2; G. M. Lohani, 2; H. S. Shet, 0; V. L. Dalal, 0; Fazalbhoy, 0; Extra 7; Total 42.

MR. B. D. PAI'S XI V. GOCULDAS TEJPAL H. SCHOOL C.C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the latter by 5 runs. Scores:—

Goculdas H. E. School 41
Mr. B. D. Pai's XI. 36

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD MATCHES.

A match was played between Jolly C. C. and Fort Vijaya C. C. on Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Jolly C. C. Messrs. by 78 runs.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MR. GOLDIN IN A NEW ILLUSION.

Mr. Horace Goldin who began the second and last week of his season at the Excelsior last night repeated the whole of his former programme with its bewildering medley of illusions and sleight of hand tricks and added to it a new illusion, which is perhaps, more ingenious and perplexing than all the rest. A lady is placed on a platform behind a glass screen. There is no doubt about the solidity of the glass. It was tested by several members of the audience. For a few seconds the lady and the glass are hidden from view by a box-screen, the width only of the frame of the glass. On this being removed the lady has passed from behind the glass and stands in front of it. It is an astonishing illusion, and has the merit of completely baffling any attempt to explain how it is done.

The variety part of the programme last night was as delightful as before. The artistes are the same but the songs, dances, etc., are new. Those two fascinating Ragtime duettists Hay and Crawford are more exhilirating than ever. Their dancing and complete unison of eccentric motion is astonishing and the audience could not have enough of them. Miss Barbara Babington's face and form divine are even more attractive in brown velvet tunic and shorts than in the white of last week and she sings two new songs, a well-known Ragtime air and a serious ballad, which delighted the audience. Gosward, the French musical eccentric, has now got his bells and cups etc., tuned up to the right pitch and his turn is most enjoyable. Leywood and Norell have concocted about twenty minutes of new nonsense, or mostly new to us, and wind up with a very taking duet. They are an engaging couple and provide a joyful finale to one of the best vaudeville entertainments we have had in Bombay for a long time.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SECOND EXTRA MEETING

SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 2.

The following are entries for next Saturday's races:—

LINGFIELD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. G. W. Wallingford's Lord Ray.
Mr. Pitt's Impecunious.
Mr. Hajee Osman Sait's Sophocles.
Mr. Ahmed Sait's Lord Robert.
Mr. G. A's Madrina.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's Manilla.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Drill Mistress.
Mr. R. R. S's Bunty.
Mr. R. R. S's Smirk.
Mr. Crawford's Creole.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Pretty Good Start.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Borgie.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and F. M. Girda's Lumination.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas's Forfeit.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's St. Alban.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Seigneurie.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill.

THE MAIDEN C. B. PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Hopeful.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Coeur De Lion.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Tango II.
Mr. R. R. S's Black Friar.
The Chief of Mahisal's Keepsake.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Black Boy.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Samandar.
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' Claret Cup.

THE KARLI PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Durban.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Nawabzada.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Maasal.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Wellington.
Mr. R. S. Gahagan's Abdul Aziz.
Mr. T. Harrison's Mat-Hat-Baig.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Saidan.
Mr. Buder Bin Alwah's Daidan.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Minerva.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's Tenebreuse
Mr. A. H. Dadabhai's British King.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas's Beethoven.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Nainava.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Ream.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—7 furlongs.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee's ch a h England, 13 3½ 5 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's b a h Perim.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Messina (6 years).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Certainty (4 years).
Mr. Sayeed Daya's b a h Chicago (aged).
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow (4 years).
Khalaf Bin Sait's br a h Socrates (aged).
Mr. Hoosein Kadum's b a h Challenger (6 years).
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's b a h Active 14.0 (3 years).
Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan (4 years).
Mr. Rustemjee Jeewanjee's b a h Brocade (6 years).
Mr. A. F. Brightoke's b a h Persia (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and P. Mathradas's b a h Ruby Mine 14.0 (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas's ch a h Robinson Crusoe (4 years).
Mr. Heath's b a h Apix (4 years).
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's b a h Providence (8 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's 9 a h Monaco 13.3 (4 years).

THE SANGAM PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Abdoola, Fara's Cardiff.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Back Bay.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Columbus.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's Triumph.
Mr. G. R. Valimanomed's Hurchan.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Present.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Jingle.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Silver Knight (late Rahee).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Guldasta.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's Flying Machine.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Lot.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Vellard.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Alman.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's Pharoah.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's Kasum.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Beaver.
Aga Cochick Shah's Alwar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b. a. h. Vadhia
Mr. Shaik Esmail's Abdul.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and Sheik Esmail's Paradise.
Mr. Hasam Madra's Crescent.
Mr. Syed Rashids American Spot.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Sherali.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Cyprus.
Mr. Abdoola-Mana's Aircraft.
Mr. Husenbhoy Ahmedbhoy's Hongkong.
Mr. Budroodin's Shatra.
Mr. Budroodin's Crisis.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Drill Mistress.
Mr. R. R. S's Bunty.
Mr. R. R. S's Smirk.
Mr. G. K's Fadrina.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Nawabzada.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Red Fish.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Ruby Fish.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Engine.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. R. R. S's Thank You.
Mr. R. R. S's. Abdul Malik.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold.
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and P. Mathradas's Sparrow Hawk.
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and P. Mathradas's Winchester.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish.
Genl. Nawabzada Khan's Singer.
The above race is declared null and void.

AN ADDITIONAL RACE.

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200, for maiden arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000, was raised 3 lbs.
Allowance ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs., distance 7 furlongs.
N. B.—This race will not be divided.
Entry Rs. 19 to close 12 noon on Wednesday, 4th August, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Thursday, 5th August.

CRICKET AT KIRKEE.

FACTORY C. C. V. SRI DATTA PARSAD C. C. KIRKEE.

The above match was played on Sunday on the Ordnance Ground, Kirkee, and resulted in a win for the Factory C. C. by 1 (one) run.

FACTORY C. C.

A. V. Correa (Captain) 9; Vincent Symons 1; Gregory D'Souza, 1; C. R. D'Souza, 1; Mungikar 3; Rama Laxuman 4; Dewjee, 6; Shanker Shiva, 2; Sheik Kadar, 1; Hanumant Nama, 3; Kusha Baloo, 0; Extras, 4, Total 35.

DATTA PARSAD C. C.

Sasayanna M. (Captain), 3; Soloman, 6; B. V. Pawar, 3; Shanker, 0; Laxuman, 2; D. Eyicle, 4; Bhimajee, 4; Shidoo, 4; Shivajee, 2; Balkrishna, 4; Laxuman 0, I, Extra 1; Total 34.

KIRKEE MONSOON RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Kirkee monsoon races were brought off this afternoon in beautiful weather but the heavy rain of the past week played havoc with the course and for this reason a number of classic racers were discretionately scratched. At all events if the runners were not many in every instance the sport was really good and Capt. Adams, the Honorary Secretary, deserves great credit for having worked a most successful and enjoyable afternoon.

For the Governor and Lady Willingdon a special enclosure draped in mauve to suit her Excellency's favourate colours, was fitted up.

The meeting was held in aid of Lady Willingdon's war fund.

Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate and Major Partbottle, of the 7th Harania Lancers, were the judges. Captain Kirkpatrick was clerk of the scales. Major Collins, was the starter. Captain Buney, the time keeper, and Capt. Lloyd the clerk of the course. The Governor's band played a most delightful selection of music.

The following are results:—

THE ENGLISH WALER AND C. B. POLO SCURRY (closed) 2¼ furlongs.—
Capt. K. O. Goldie's FRENCH CHALK 12-0 Mr. Compton 1
Mr. H. L. Mcdonnell's EFFORT 12-0 Mr. Barnes 2
Capt. N. M. Adams' AJAX Mr. Cannon..... 3
Also Ran: Mr. L. Hasting's Tommy, Mr. Lory's Yellow Hammer, Mr. Brunton's Khalifa.
Betting: 1½ French Chalk, 3 to 1 Effort, evens Ajax, 6 to 1 the others.
The Race.—French Chalk went away at once and maintaing a clear lead won hands down by 5 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time: 32 2/5 secs.

THE R. A. CUP (closed) 1 mile, catch weights.
Mr. S. Barne's TREY O'HEARTS, Mr. Cannon. 1
Capt. Adams' ENNIE, Owner 2
M. W. R. A. Scott's SCOTTIE, Mr. Doudy 3
Also ran.—Mr. McEwan's The Babe and Mr. F. Hulme's Mona.
Betting: 5 to 4 on Trey O'Hearts, evens Jennie, 3 Scottie and the others.
Race.—Trey O'Hearts took a flying start and keeping well ahead of Scottie and Ajax won without an effort by 7 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.
Time: 2¾ secs.

THE BEG CUP (open).
Capt. Cavine and Mr. Sandford's DUHALLOW 9-12 Mr. Cannon 1
Mr. A. R. Dakhiel's VICTORIA 8-2 Ebrahim 2
Mr. Shaik Esmail's MINIMAX 7-12 Mujeed 3
Mr. Nasar Abdullai's WELCOME 8-12 Abdul Fareh 4
Only four ran.
Betting.—2 Duhallow, 6 Victoria, evens Minimax and 2 Welcome.
Race.—They kept well together for about half a furlong when Welcome went off the track and Minimax too ran out. But they returned in quick time to follow Duhallow and Victoria some distance behind. It was too late however, and Duhallow won by 10 lengths, 4 lengths between 2 and 3.
Time: 1-49 secs.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT CUP (closed) 1½ miles, catch weights.
Mrs. Turner Green's LADY FALKIRK, Capt. Mende. 1
Capt. Rigby's MORGANATIC, Mr. Bakewell. 2
Mr. Liddells OWNER UP, Owner. 3
Also Ran:—Coon Can and Waver.
Betting:—2 to 1 Lady Falkirk, 2 Morganatic, 6 the others.
Race:—Lady Falkirk followed by Morganatic out the pace from the start and the former giving the others no earthly chance won by 20 lengths, 2 lengths between 2 and 3.
Time:—3 m. 5 1/5 secs.

THE TURF CUP (open), 5 furlongs.
Mr. Yakoob Zuherr's PHAROAH (8.3) Mujeed. 1
Mr. G. P. Stavrides LORD SATU, 9.6, Harrison. 2
Mr. A. B. Zuheir's KASSUM (7.8) Ebrahim. 3
Only three ran.
Betting:—Evens Pharoah and Lord Satu, 2 to 1 Kassum.
Race:—Lord Satu was out at once with Pharoah on his heels but a few yards from home when Lord Satu worked all over the winner Pharoah pinned him and won by a length, 6 lengths between 2 and 3.
Time:—1 m. 12 1/5 secs.

THE AUNDH CUP, 5 furlongs.
Mr. P. Malsee's ARABIAN CONSUL, Kees. 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's PRESENT (9.4) Mujeed. 2
Mr. A. H. Azany's JINGLE (9.4) Ebrahim. 3
Only three ran.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Present 1½ to 1 Jingle and 3 to 1 Arabian Consul.
Race:—Arabian Consul went to the front at once and although closely pursued by Present was never caught and won by 3 lengths, ¾ length between 2 and 3.
Time:—1 m. 10 1/5 secs.

THE PUNCHESTOWN STAKES (closed) 1 mile, catch weights.
Capt. Adams' AJAX (scratch) Mr. Cannon. 1
Capt. Coaker's WONDER WHY (scratch) Mr. Bakewell. 2
Mr. McConnell's EFFORT 50 yards, Mr. Barnes. 3
Also Ran:—Jack 30 yards, Tommy 30 yards, Khalifa 50 yards, Erna 60 yards.
Betting:—5 to 2 Effort, evens Ajax, 10 to 1 the rest.
Race:—Ajax never left the race in doubt once he got in front of Wonder Why and Effort and finally won by 3 lengths, ¾ length between 2 and 3.
No time taken.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A gathering of the students of the Night Classes working under the supervision of the Social Service League was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding. Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, at the outset explained that the object of holding the gathering was to bring these students of the backward classes in contact with the educated classes. Sir Narayanrao advised the students to keep the ideal of living a better life before them in attending the school, and not merely think of making more money.

The death anniversary of Mr. Mahesh Narayan, known as the "maker of modern Bihar" was celebrated at Bankipur on Sunday evening. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan presided and among the speakers were Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, Mr. Parmeshwar Lall and several others. The speakers expressed satisfaction at the separation of Bihar which was the ideal the late Mr. Mahesh Narayan worked for.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE

INSTITUTO LUSO. INDIANO 0 V LUSITANIANS 0:

A very scraggy game of football was witnessed on the Cooperage last evening, by a sprinkling of spectators, and ended in a pointless draw. The Lusitanians and the Instituto Luso-Indianos both gave a very poor display of Football and played a half-hearted game. The teams were fairly evenly matched and the score was a true index of the day's play. Castell of the Luso-Indianos bore the brunt of the attack and shaped very well, while Down at half played his usual vigorous game. Powell, we are pleased to see has given up his selfish play, but did not appear to be at the top of his form last evening. D'Alves was frequently dangerous in the forward line but was hopelessly at sea when it came to putting on the finishing touches. Both custodians had little or nothing to do. M. Faria, of the Lusitanians, was the shinning light of his team. Leo at centre-half was at times prominent for his judicious tackling.

The Instituto Luso-Indianos started with a man short, Powell not putting in an appearance till about fifteen minutes after the start. The balance of exchanges were fairly even, but neither side was responsible for any brilliant play. The passing of both teams was fair but their tackling tactics were remarkably weak. Towards the close of the first half Newman, of the Lusitanians, had to retire owing to an injury he received. The Lusitanians were consequently compelled to play with ten men for the rest of the game.

A shower of rain commenced during the interval and continued throughout the second half of the game. Down, the Luso-Indiano right half moved up into the forwafd line and was occasionally prominent for his clever dashes down the field. Once he beat the opposition and drove hard for goal, the ball passing over the cross-bar. This was the nearest either side got to scoring, and the game ended.

Lusitanians. .....Nil.
Instituto Luso-Indiano. .....Nil.

Lusitanians:—Goal, Faria; backs, Martin and M. Faria; half-backs, A. D'Sa, Leo, Dominic; forwards, Newman, D'Mello, Freitas, Pais and Cyriaco D'Souza.

Instituto Luso-Indiano:—Goal, Alphonso; backs, Rofino and Castell; half-backs, Pereira, P. D'Sa, and Down; forwards, Marshal, J. D'Sa, Powell, D'Alves and Coutinho.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Medicals	3	3	0	0	8	2	6
R. G. A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
6th Devons	4	1	1	2	7	6	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	4	1	2	1	3	4	3
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	1	2	3	6	2
Bengal United	3	0	2	1	3	9	1
Lusitanians	3	0	2	1	1	14	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. Grant Medical College.

TRAGEDY IN RECENT FLOOD IN ASSAM.

A GANG OF COOLIES WASHED AWAY

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

A communication has been received from Silchar (Assam) that during the recent flood one very tragic calamity was reported from the hill districts below Damcherra. A number of people, most of whom appear to have been coolies at work, were cut off by the sudden rise of the Jetting River and were lost. This is a gorge-like place and the water is said to have risen forty feet. The number of victims is not certain. One report gave it as eighty, another put it at double that number. It is certain that a lamentable loss of life occurred there.

HIGH OFFICIAL'S EXPERIENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

A high official from Assam who arrived in Calcutta yesterday gave an interesting account of his personal experiences of the recent floods in that province to a "News Bureau" representative to-day. He said, few people in Calcutta could realise the seriousness of the recent floods in Assam and the terible havoc it had brought on all classes of the people, both European and Indian. Communication with any portion of the flooded area has become absolutely impossible and though the postal authorities are trying all measures in their power, to repair the communications the permanent ways in several places have been wrecked in such a way that no approximate time could be given as to when the natural communication would be restored.

The official told the representative that the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway between Bhojo to Lumling is a wreck for all practical purposes. Most of the tunnels and bridges have collapsed and the line in several places has been washed away. The effort to make a diversion has proved futile.

During his recent tour the official journeyed for seven days to come to Sylhet from Shillong though in ordinary course it takes only two and half days. The mail is now carried by boats and steamers and partly by rail. The floods have caused considerable damage to the tea gardens, where all work had to be suspended and consequently the hardship of the labourers was great. The Civil Surgeon is now on an extensive tour looking to the health of the people. With the flood subsiding there will be a recrudescence of disease in many parts.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, the 30th July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 3, 1915.

BOMBAY'S BILL OF HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1914 just issued is a very important and instructive document regarding the state of public health in the city. The Report forms Vol II of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1914-15 and is in advance of other reports by three months, as it ends with 31st December 1914, and with a view to illustrating their present significance and their encouraging possibilities for the future, Dr. Turner gives an interesting retrospect of their conditions as they existed in 1900. That year is selected, because it would be difficult to imagine a more appalling state of mortality than was then observed. The total mortality was 79,350 giving the death-rate of 96.56 per 1,000 of the population, the mortality for plague being as high as 13,285. Besides plague, the principal infectious diseases,—cholera, small-pox and measles,—were all prevalent in an epidemic form. Never before, indeed, in the history of this city had these diseases levied such a heavy toll, and fortunately, as Dr. Turner has very satisfactory reasons to say, not in any of the years that followed, with the solitary exception of 1903 when plague reached its highest point, recording 20,788 deaths before it could be brought under effective control. The history of the years after 1900 is, in fact, indicative of the steady and effective control under which the various diseases have been brought. Thus, in spite of the increase of population, epidemics have not only been much less frequent, but they also have been marked by a decreasing fatality. There is, however, as Dr. Turner acknowledges, still much room for further improvement. And in this connection he makes some pertinent observations which the Board of the City Improvement Trust especially would yet do well to take to heart. "There is a marked tendency in the direction of improvement, which should encourage those in charge of the sanitary administration of the city to insistently press on the attention of the authorities the supreme urgency of those sanitary measures and reforms which more immediately effect the physical conditions of the people and their surroundings and are the basis of all lasting improvements in public health."

Coming to the year 1914, it is observed that the progressive improvement in the health conditions of the city recorded in previous years was well-maintained; the incidence of the principal infectious diseases continued appreciably low, and none of them was epidemic except plague, the death-rate from which, though somewhat higher than in 1912 or 1913, was lower than in any other previous year since its outbreak in 1896. The mortality from all causes was 31,853 being only 47 more than in 1913 when it was the lowest since 1896; the mortality from tubercular diseases especially further declined during the year to 1880 from 2,152 in 1913 and was the lowest on record. Deaths among infants were 92 more than in 1913 but less than in any other year since 1898, irrespective of the increase in the population that has since taken place. But what Dr. Turner calls "a statistical phenomenon of the year" was the repeated excess of registered births over deaths,—successively during two weeks in October ending the 10th and 17th and the three weeks ending the 21st and 28th November, and 15th December, and again in the week end in the 19th December. The natural increase is of special interest being as it is without parallel in the sanitary history of Bombay. "It could not be said," writes Dr. Turner, "that this was due to an exodus of the people,—though such an exodus did take place,—consequent on the closure of numerous mills in the city or the general dullness of trade and industry in consequence of the war; for during the last four months of the year the outbreak of hostilities in August, over 100,000 troops and followers came into the city from all parts of India and England; also of thousands of Mahomedan pilgrims returning from the Haj, many remained for some time. There was thus more than a counterbalancing influx of people during this period. Such influx being of males, could have contributed to raise the mortality and not the number of births occurring in the city." On the other hand the Report shows that the percentage of infant mortality is relatively satisfactory and, Dr. Turner writes, "If we survey the record of previous years the outlook will be found to be encouraging, for never before since 1898 was such a low mortality registered among infants except in 1913." As regards births, as in the preceding year, the highest rate (52.30) was registered by those Hindus whom their co-religionists class as low-caste; the next highest (36.07) by Jews against 33.7 by Lingaits in 1913; the rates registered by Parsis and Muslims were 27.13 and 20.80 respectively; the lowest rate was recorded, as usual by Brahmins (8.47) but this was higher than in 1913. The problem of birth-rate and infant mortality is so vast and important that we shall defer its detailed consideration to a later occasion. Indeed, the Report itself traverses so many and various subjects that it is impossible to compress a review of it within the limits of one article. A few points of general interest only may be indicated.

It will be remembered that in 1903, in drawing the attention of the Improvement Trust to some 15 insanitary areas which, according to Dr. Turner, were hot-beds of diseases, the Commissioner, on behalf of the Corporation, pointed out that the former body "was established as the best agency which could be devised for dealing with the improvement of the city . . . . it receives a large subvention from the rates and has vested in it nearly all the vacant Government and municipal lands in the city . . . . and it is a fair question for consideration whether the immediate treatment of insanitary areas, from which disease radiates to the surrounding localities, is not of greater urgency than the construction of streets through the city." Dr. Turner's comment on this in 1915 is pathetically significant. "Many reports," he writes, "have followed since, but progress has been very slow; the subject has been much discussed, but nothing done. The result is that to-day the condition of the majority of these areas is as bad or worse than in 1903." Much has also been written and said about the sad conditions under which the working classes live, the overcrowding, poverty and filthy surroundings, the dark, damp, ill-ventilated rooms have been commented on in many reports, but in this matter, though the Municipality has done something for its employees, the progress is very slow, only six chawls having been built so far in five years. Of other large employers of labour, it cannot be said that they have dealt with the problem any better. One of the most important measures of public health, hitherto neglected by the Municipality, is the medical inspection of school children. In 1911 a full report on this was submitted by the Executive Health Officer. Something has been done in this matter, but in view of its great importance the Corporation should again consider this question and adopt a well-regulated and suitable scheme. There are many other directions,—as far as the sanitary administration of the Municipality is concerned,—in which reforms may be urged. But it must also be conceded that the efforts educative and other, of the various branches, conservancy, sanitary and medical, of the Health Department, the measures it has adopted and the supervision it has secured, though one may differ as to some of the measures taken, have contributed to the encouraging results for the year under review. And for bringing about these results, no small credit is due to the able powers of control and organisation of Dr. Turner. He himself is generously and rightly inclined to share that credit with all the officers of the Department as well as with the public. For, as Dr. Turner must have observed from his long experience, no improvement in public health is possible without the active and willing co-operation of the people, and that co-operation has to be coaxed and encouraged; it is not to be won by dragooning the people.

Notes of the Day.

The National Congress.

The Reception Committee which will organize the next Sessions of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in Christmas week has been formed. The work before it and before the Indian people at large is clear. This year's meeting of the Congress, however, is unique in many respects and it becomes necessary to dwell upon the feature. We have on former occasions emphasised the unprecedented character of the situation in prospect, as far as India is concerned, and pointed how peremptory it was that she should unitedly be prepared to take advantage of it to further her political progress compatibly with her position in the Empire. The question of deciding what character this united action should assume is so immediately insistent, as it is important, that we think it necessary to recur to it again. The composition of the Reception Committee promises that the work of organization will be as perfect as possible. All communities are well represented on it and it may be trusted that every member of these communities in the city as well as in the Presidency, whose assistance will be necessary in some way or other, will see that assistance is willingly and effectively rendered. The presence of some of the acknowledged leaders of the Mahomedan community on the Reception Committee is not only welcome but suggestive. The leaders of that community are alone entitled to decide whether to hold the meeting of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay, or even not to hold it at all this year. But in the event of their adopting the latter course, they would take upon themselves the responsibility of depriving India of the benefit of a splendid opportunity for co-operating with the Congress in the joint demand for those reforms upon which they are agreed.

The New High Court of Behar.

One can sympathise with the protest of the Behar public against the failure to appoint Mr. Justice Hasan Imam as a judge of the new High Court at Patna. Mr. Hasan Imam is a Behar man and has been a pronounced success as a High Court judge in Bengal, and it is natural that the people of Behar should have expected to come into their own when the new High Court was constituted. As it is the weakest side of the Calcutta High Court has been selected for Behar and there is far too great a proportion of civilian judges. The Chief Justice of the new court fortunately has the reputation of being a good lawyer and a strong and independent man, though the statements which have been so constantly repeated in the press as to the eagerness of Sir Reginald Craddock to secure his appointment might provide grounds for some misgiving.

The Story of a Handkerchief.

One of the most interesting portions of Mr. Beatson Bell's speech at the Bengal Legislative Council Meeting at Dacca on the 26th July in accepting Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's industries resolution, was that part in which he dwelt on the difficulty of discovering many industries which actually exist. When the war stopped the supply of glass tubes for quinine, every effort was made to get a cheap supply from India, but they failed. Some time after petty glass workers were found in Harrison Road, Calcutta, who might prove competent to supply at a reasonable price. Mr. Bell continued:

The other concrete instance which I bring to the notice of the house is embodied in a story which his Excellency has permitted me to recount. (The Hon. Member here displayed a coloured silk handkerchief). This beautiful silk handkerchief belongs to Lord Carmichael. His Excellency and his father before him and many other gentlemen have always been fond of this type of handkerchief. They have been accustomed to buy them from a firm in Edinburgh. When his Excellency was about to leave for India he told the firm that he would no longer have to buy his handkerchiefs from them as he would easily procure them in India. When his Excellency came to Madras he sent a specimen of the handkerchiefs to the principal dealers in Madras, but they said that these handkerchiefs were probably made in Bengal. When his Excellency came to Bengal he made similar enquiries of the dealers. They all said that they did not know where it came from but thought it was probably from Bombay. His Excellency then enquired in Bombay but people there said that the handkerchiefs were probably made in Burma. His Excellency then enquired in Burma and he was told that they were probably made in Japan. His Excellency then applied to the Department of Commerce and Industry. After several months the reply came that the handkerchief was probably not a real Indian handkerchief, but was made in the south of France.

The Moral for Government.

Some people, continued Mr. Beatson Bell, would have given up the quest in despair, but this is not the habit of Lord Carmichael. Having failed in his enquiries in India he wrote back to the firm in Edinburgh, ordered half-a-dozen of the handkerchiefs, and asked them, as a favour, to tell him where they were made. The firm replied, 'At a place called Murshidabad in Bengal'. "If his Excellency had not been persistent in this enquiry," added Mr. Beatson Bell, "none of us would have known that these handkerchiefs were made in Murshidabad. Now, if anybody desires to be patriotic and at the same time fashionable I advise him to get a large supply from the cottage workers in Murshidabad." That is all very well and very good advice to the public. But what about the moral for the Government. Can anyone imagine such a thing being possible in any civilised country in the world, except this wonderfully administered land, where the efficiency of the administration is the perpetual theme of ecstatic eulogy on the part of the administrators? Could there be a more appalling example of the inefficient organisation of the Commerce and Industry Department in regard to one of the problems which should be engaging its attention more closely than anything else at the present time? It would have been more gratifying to have from Mr. Beatson Bell an assurance that the Hon. Mr. Clark was sitting in a white sheet of repentance.

Unrest on the Chino-Tibetan Frontier.

With reference to the disturbed condition of Tibet of which the telegrams speak, a well-informed correspondent writes that the portion of Tibet marching with China has been in a restless state since February, and that engagements, which would have occupied our attention but for the European war, have more than once taken place between the Lama troops and the Chinese. The triple conference which was held early in the year between the Chinese representative, the Tibetan Lonchen Shatra and Mr. Bell, I.C.S., the able British Resident at Sikkim, would not have been abortive but for the unreasonable attitude of China. The Dalai Lama, who has been a fugitive from his own home as well as from his secular suzerain of China, and the Tashi Lama are both popularly believed to appreciate the pacific intentions of the British, and in Lhassa itself anything but rancour is harboured against the authors of the Younghusband expedition. On the contrary, some of the Dalai Lama's near relatives have been sent over to England for education and the forbidden city as a whole is awakening to Western influence.

A Great Change.

The Japanese traveller Kawaguchi, who only a fortnight ago returned from his safe sojourn for the second time in Lhassa, testifies to the great change that has come over the country since his first visit fifteen years ago to the monasteries of Lhassa. Now that Russia is in firm alliance with Britain one danger is definitely removed: there is no room now for the mischievous activities of the Buriats, who hoped to play off China, Russia and England, against each other by turns. The possibilities, our correspondent concludes, of the wool trade of Tibet have not yet been sufficiently explored. Some business is done in wool by Marwari firms on a comparatively small scale, whereas Tibet maintains millions of sheep whose owners are ready to enter into mutually profitable contracts for wool on the system of cash advances, similar to the advances paid to the paddy cultivators by the rice millers of Burma. There is a British trade Agent at Gyantse, the extreme British outpost, who can, through the Resident at Sikkim, supply necessary information on the commercial commodities. It has often been felt in these parts that the British have shown a lack of commercial enterprise in linking up Lhassa to Darjeeling. The Himalayan snows at least for some months in the year are not the formidable barrier we have been led to suppose. There is a constant trade between China and Tibet and [illegible] to the enterprise of the Chinese, the Tibetans get all their necessaries from China which India could more speedily supply.

The Cigarette Trade in India.

Some curious facts about the cigarette trade and the increasing use of cigarettes in Bengal are given in the Annual Report on the Maritime Trade of the Presidency for the year 1914-15. The cheap American cigarette seems to have been ousted by imports from the United Kingdom. The former, which was priced at just under Rs. 10-4 per 1,000 in the preceding year, rose to Rs. 17-5, with the result that only 315,000 were imported instead of 292 millions. On the other hand imports from the United Kingdom rose by 17 per cent., totalling 146 millions. It might have been expected that, with the larger imports of the cheap cigarettes, the demand for the Indian substitute must have gone down a little. As stated in the report, as a matter of fact, it did wane. Yet, curiously enough, 5,159 tons of cigarettes,—i.e., nearly 4,339 millions,—were sent out from Monghyr,—the railway station for the largest factory established in British India. And of this enormous figure, as many as 311 millions were sent by rail to Silugiri at the foot of the Himalayas. The inference is obvious; the residents in the hill-country to the north of Bengal seemed to have become confirmed cigarette smokers. It will be instructive to learn if other accompaniments of civilization, besides this, have also penetrated this region!

Roumanian Sympathy with the Allies.

Roumania still continues to play her watching game, though from both sides promises of reward are held forth in the event of her active support. Meanwhile it is instructive to learn from the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," which is in close touch with Government circles, that Roumania is no longer neutral. "As a matter of fact," says the journal, "the Roumanian Government counsels the police to shut their eyes with regard to the transportation of munitions, food, fodder via the Danube to Serbia. On the other hand, it will not allow Germany or Austria to send Turkey anything via their territory." Information from Germany in Mail week stated that representations were about to be made by the Berlin and Vienna Cabinets to Roumania to force the Bucharest Government to allow the transit of ammunition from Germany to Turkey, who for several weeks had been dependent on her own ammunition supplies, which were running short and who would be unable to continue the defence of the Dardanelles unless she was able to secure munitions from Germany at once. "The Times" correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula later on learnt that a Note was actually presented by the Austrian Minister, only on July 8, making the following offers the fulfilment of which was guaranteed by Germany:—

In case Roumania maintains friendly neutrality she will receive the Bukovina, with the River Seret as her northern boundary. Various concessions will be granted to Roumanian inhabitants of the Dual Monarchy, including the bestowal of public appointments and the foundation of a university at Brassov (Kronstadt.)

In case Roumania renders early military aid she will receive the whole Roumanian portion of the Bukovina to the River Pruth and also an extension of territory along the north bank of the Danube to the Iron Gates, including Mehadia. The abovementioned concessions to Roumanian inhabitants of the Dual Monarchy will be confirmed, and Austria-Hungary will undertake to conquer Bessarabia and to transfer that province immediately to Roumania as a permanent possession.

RED CROSS GIFTS FROM INDIA.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

The following letters of appreciation have been received by the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association in India, Simla:—

Letter dated the 6th July 1915, from the Officer Commanding, Indian General Hospital, Indian Expeditionary Force 'D', Busra:—

"I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of six Red Cross boxes and one package shipped per H. T. Varela. I notice most of them were supplied by the United Provinces Ladies Association and will you please convey to their Honorary Secretary the sincere gratitude of myself and the patients for the gift of a large number of most useful articles.

"I would do so personally but am not certain where I should write to."

GIFTS OF GARDEN SEATS AND FOLDING CHAIRS.

"Letter dated the 7th July 1915, from the Officer Commanding No. 3-A British General Hospital, Busra:—

"The gifts of garden seats and folding chairs from the United Provinces Ladies Association are very much appreciated, and I beg that you will kindly convey to the ladies our best thanks."

A CONSIGNMENT OF TOOTH STICKS.

Letter dated 7th July 1915, from the Deputy-Director of Medical Services, Canal Defences:—

"The consignment from the Guildford Castle of 29 cases and 11 bags of tooth sticks, as mentioned in your letter No. 270 dated 8th June 1915, have reached me. They are most acceptable.

"Will you kindly convey to your Committee my most grateful thanks for the the fine and carefully selected consignment sent me.

"Again offering my most grateful thanks on behalf of the sick and wounded of the Force in Egypt."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITAINS' NAVAL SUPREMACY.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WRECKED.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF TRIESTE.

Mr. Balfour has given a stinging reply to Count Reventlow's boasts in an article entitled "A Year of Naval Warfare." Mr. Balfour emphasises that Britain has not lost a cockleboat in the North Sea in battle. "The truth is that the German Fleet has hitherto done nothing." On the other hand the British Navy has driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, guarded allied commerce, prevented any invasion of Britain, allowed the movement of unparalleled numbers of British troops across the oceans and prevented Germany from helping her colonies, which had been wrested from her.

At the opening of the Duma, the Russian Premier made a stirring speech emphasising that the more terrible the war became, the more unshakeable was their determination to achieve victory in co-operation with the Allies.

Battles of extreme violence are still raging on the Italian front. The Italians are successfully attacking the Austrian second line of defence in the battle for the Carso Hills.

The evacuation of Trieste is reported to have begun.

A German submarine has been wrecked in a trial trip from Kiel. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

It is reported that Government intends to declare cotton contraband.

Field-Marshal French reports that the lost trenches west of Hooge have been recaptured.

EUROPEAN LADY DROWNED.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, August 2.

Miss Lochlin, an European lady, aged 20, who came from Calcutta last month and has been staying at the Royal Hotel, was drowned in the river last night when returning from a visit to Mr. Cooper, the Chief Officer of the Ellora. Mr. Cooper had entered a sampan alongside the vessel and was assisting Miss Lochlin to get in when the sampan turned turtle. The girl and Mr. Cooper were carried under the cargo boats, when the latter released the hold of the girl owing to a collision with the bottom of the boats and her body is not yet recovered. Mr. Cooper was saved by another sampan. The rower of the sampan which overeturned, clambered up a cargo boat. Miss Lochlin has a brother and sister in India.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

MR. BALFOUR'S CRUSHING REPLY TO GERMAN BOASTS.

"A YEAR OF NAVAL WARFARE."

A GERMAN COUNT'S BOASTS.

MR. BALFOUR'S STINGING REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The London correspondent of the "New York World" has submitted to Mr. Balfour an article by Count Reventlow entitled: "A Year of Naval Warfare."

Mr. Balfour in a stinging reply says:—The entire world has long made up its mind as to who is the aggressor in this war and it is not worth Reventlow's while to charge Great Britain with that.

Reventlow emphasises that Britain has failed to induce the German Fleet to come out to fight, but surely this German triumph could have been accomplished by the least efficient fleet in the world and the most incapable commander. The truth is that the German Fleet has hitherto done nothing. Even the German policy of attrition has completely failed.

GERMAN FICTION ABOUT LOSS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.

The German stories of loss of British warships are untrue. No British ship has been either sunk or severely damaged except in the sea-fight off Chile. We have not lost a cockleboat in the North Sea in battle. But the German fiction is better than their pride and satisfaction at the bombardment of undefended towns on the Yorkshire coast, an exploit inglorious and immoral.

NEW HUNNISH METHODS OF WARFARE

Anyone reading Reventlow would think that submarines were a German invention, but facts are no more hid from Washington and London than from Berlin and Vienna.

What was new, continues Mr. Balfour, was the German use of submarines. It was their methods against defenceless merchantmen and trawlers, that was purely German. But the murderous methods did not affect in the slightest degree the economic life of Britain. Meanwhile the British Navy had driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, guarded allied commerce, prevented any invasion of Britain, allowed the movement of unparalleled numbers of British troops across the oceans and prevented Germany from helping her colonies, which had been wrested from her.

The British Empire can only hope that the second year will be as successful as the first. There will assuredly be no relaxation of efforts.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION PROBABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Considerable prominence is given to the reports that the Government intends to declare cotton contraband, and that it will probably arrange to buy the normal export of America to Germany and Austria, making a simultaneous arrangement with Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE WRECKED.

TWELVE OF CREW DROWNED.

COPENHAGEN, Aug 2.

A new German submarine while on a trial trip from Kiel was wrecked on July 24.

Twelve of the crew were drowned.

LAUNCHING OF A LARGE GERMAN CRUISER.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.

A large cruiser has been launched at Wilhelmshaven, named Hindenburg by order of the Kaiser.

LOSS OF THE IBERIAN.

TWO AMERICANS DEAD AND ONE INJURED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

It is officially announced that the casualties on the Iberian included two Americans dead and one injured.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The British steamer Fulgence has been sunk. The crew were saved.

The Fulgent is a British steamer of 2,008 tons, owned by Mr. J. Westoll. She was built at Sunderland in 1910.

RUSSIA'S UNSHAKEABLE DETERMINATION.

MINISTERS' DECLARATION AT OPENING OF DUMA.

WHOLE PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES TO BE DEVELOPED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.

The Duma opened yesterday and was packed. The galleries were crowded with distinguished personages, including diplomats.

The speeches of M. Rodzianko, President of Duma, M. Coremykin, Premier, M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Polivanoff, Minister of War, emphaised that the more terrible the war became, the more unshakeable was the determination of Russia to achieve victory in co-operation with her loyal and valiant Allies. To that end the whole productive resources of the nation must be developed to the utmost.

NEW GERMAN RESERVES.

TERRIBLE LOSSES IN EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, August 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable, dated,, London, July 31, states:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent says that according to a special message from Berlin the German army has been increased by about 10,00,000 men, especially youths of 17 and 18. They will be trained very quickly and the majority will be sent to the eastern front. The correspondent learns on the best authority that the German army in the east lost 2,60,000 men between May 1 and July 1.

PROTECTION AGAINST GAS POISON.

LONDON, August 2.

The Melbourne University staff have invented an improved respirator as a protection against gas poison.

NEW ZEALAND PROHIBITS EXPORT OF SHEEP.

WELLINGDON, August 2.

The New Zealand Government has prohibited the export of sheep.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO RESTRICTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

In reply to a circular letter issued by the Government of Bengal on the question of appeals the Secretary, European Association, in reply says that his Council does not approve of the suggestions that appeals should not be allowed to a Bench of two Judges from the judgment of a single Judge. With regard to the question of revision the appeal may involve a very large amount and be an appeal of very great importance. The intention of the present proposals is no doubt most laudable but unfortunately it is impossible to distinguish and separate petty and frivolous cases from others which although covering mere nominal amounts in fact involve important and possibly vital issues. "My Council have always maintained the view that the main object of the administration of justice in India should be efficiency and not economy. Having regard to the fact that the profit of the Government from civil litigation was Rs. 69,29,459 my council consider that Government can well afford to increase the number of Judges referred to in the letter from the Government of India and that if the number of small appeals tends to make the work too heavy for the existing courts the remedy lies in a further increase in the number of Judges and not in the restriction of the right of appeal.

WHEAT PRICES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The unsatisfactory character of the monsoon in the Punjab has hardened the wheat prices over northern India; at Lahore it is 9½ seers per Rupee; Meerut 9½; Cawnpore 8¾; Delhi 9 and Jubbulpore 9¾ seers.

There has been light rains in the Punjab which may induce the wheat producers to release their stock.

Mr. D. G. Watson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has been appointed Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY

BRITAIN'S DUTY MUST BE FULFILLED.

RUSSIA'S BELIEF IN FINAL VICTORY.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 1.

To-day being the anniversary of the outbreak of war, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Bryce and others have sent messages to America.

They affirm that it is Britain's duty to continue to the end. It is not a question of hopes, but of our duties, which we shall fulfil, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.

This is also the determination of all the Allies. Russia, though hard-pressed locally, sincerely asserts her belief in final victory.

THE TSAR'S FIRM DECLARATION.

The Russian press reproduces the Tsar's declaration of a year ago: "I here solemnly declare that we shall not conclude peace till the last enemy soldier has left our land."

Russia, to-day, sends greetings to her Allies, deeply appreciating their self-sacrificing aid in exerting pressure on the enemy on all sides.

RUSSIA'S HEROIC LOYALTY.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that all the Allies hail Russia, expressing a heroic loyalty, and will stand by her to the end, till light dispels the gloom.

TSAR'S INSPIRING MESSAGE TO ARMY AND NAVY.

The Tsar, in an order to the Army and the Navy, says:—"In spite of Russia's glorious efforts, the enemy is not yet broken. We must not lose heart, but must face the new sacrifices and trials necessary to lead Russia to victory. Painful trials have often been sent to Russia, but always she has emerged with new strength and power."

CALCUTTA MATRIMONIAL CASE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The suit brought by Mr. Charles James Madden, an assistant in Messrs. L. I. Rappaport and Co., for dissolution of his marriage with Mary Florence Madden on the ground of her alleged misconduct with Cyril Chilton, Manager of the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., and others was taken up at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Greaves.

Counsel for the petitioner said that at the age of twenty-three Madden married the respondent in February 1906. In 1912 the petitioner joined as an assistant in the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company. Differences between the husband and wife began in 1909. It was difficult to find out the cause of the differences but it seemed the respondent believed that her husband, who was a pure European, did not look upon her with that degree of affection and respect which she was entitled to, because she was just a trifle shadier in colour than him. Counsel then mentioned occasions on which the wife left the petitioner, the places she visited and how she stayed at a Chandernagore hotel, while she told her husband she was going to Gaya. She stayed at Chandernagore on two occasions and it was alleged that on those two occasions she misconducted herself with several persons.

Evidence was then gone into and the case is proceeding.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 2.

It is understood that the Government of India have in contemplation to issue an important resolution laying down their policy in respect of the working of the Archaeological Department in India. This idea was started by Sir Harcourt Butler before he left on leave. The resolution is now under preparation, and will probably be ready for issue in the Autumn.

TRANSPORT CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The Transport Claims Committee which the Government of India appointed in the beginning of the season, will complete their labours on the 8th instant, and submit their report to the Government of India. The members will then revert to their respective provinces, Mr. Enthoven to Bombay, Mr. Stephenson to Bengal and Major Peacock to the Military Accounts Department.

A widow re-marriage took place on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Durgashanker, a prominent social reformer of Nagpur, the contracting parties being Mr. Garud B.A., of the Barwani State, and Shrimati Chotubai Tawade of Indore.

GERMAN HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

DEMAND OF LARGE INDEMNITY

130 CITIZENS ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Aug. 1.

Another example of German high-handedness is contained in a French communiqué announcing that the Germans have arrested 130 of the principal inhabitants of Bouraix on the ground that the town refused to pay the indemnity of a hundred and fifty thousand francs for the bombardment of Alexandretta, Asia Minor, by the French fleet and likewise for the refusal of manufacturers to open factories to work for the German Army.

The French Government threatens reprisals.

SHELLS FROM A LONG-RANGE GUN.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

No infantry engagement was recorded in last night's communiqué.

A long-range gun fired nine shells into Compiegne. The only material damage done was that a fire broke out. It was quickly extinguished.

Elsewhere, violent cannonades took place.

The French aeroplanes again raided Freiburg, in Breisgau.

ENEMY BATTALION SURPRISED

SUBJECTED TO A DEVASTATING FIRE.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A communiqué says.—Artillery actions have occurred at various points on the front. Several of our batteries surprised a German battalion assembling in a village between the Meuse and Moselle and subjected it to a devastating fire.

German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs on the Plateau of Malzeville near Nancy, causing no damage.

GERMAN ATTACK IN ALSACE.

DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The only feature of the communiqué is that the German attack in Alsace was defeated with very considerable losses.

The French aeroplane raids continue.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

LOST TRENCHES RECAPTURED

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Field-Marshal French reports that further fighting on July 30th, after the first German attack reported on Friday, resulted in the recapture of a portion of the lost trenches west of Hooge.

The action on the 31st, was chiefly confined to artillery but on Saturday evening we successfully repulsed two further infantry attacks. There was no infantry action on August 1.

FRANCE'S WAR BILL.

256 MILLIONS IN 1914.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, July 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable dated London, July 29th states:—

It is officially stated in Paris that the war cost France in 1914 a sum of £256,000,000 sterling.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

MELBOURNE, August 2.

Over 22,000 men enlisted in Victoria during July. Many from the country districts marched through the streets with banners, exhorting others to join. They were warmly cheered on their way to the depot.

SYDNEY, August 2.

The great Parliamentary recruiting tour has opened splendidly.

BATTLES FOR CARSO HILLS.

OPENING OF SECOND PHASE.

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE AGAINST AUSTRIAN SECOND LINE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Aug. 1.

Battles of extreme violence are still raging. The Italians took the offensive in Carnia region and inflicted extremely heavy losses, capturing trenches and prisoners.

The communiqué announces the opening of a second phase of the battles for the Carso Hills. The Italians are successfully attacking the Austrian second line of defence and capturing hundreds of prisoners and many machine-guns, rifles, and war materials.

EVACUATION OF TRIESTE.

ARSENAL PLANT SENT INTO INTERIOR

LONDON, Aug. 2.

People arriving at Monfalcone state that the evacuation of Trieste has begun and that the plant from the arsenal has already been sent into the interior.

POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

NO RESPONSE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Pope's plea for peace finds no response in Britain.

The Pope's implication that all are equally responsible for the war is indignantly rejected.

The universal opinion is that there can be no peace till a repetition of present events is impossible in the future.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD'S RESIGNATION.

SIR SALTER PYNE SUCCEEDS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, August 2.

According to a "Civil and Military Gazette" cable, it is officially announced that Sir Percy Girouard having resumed his position with Armstrong-Whitworth and Co., Sir Salter Pyne has been appointed to his post at the Ministry of Munitions.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

BENGAL INSTITUTE'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Bengal Technical Institute which recently equipped its workshops for giving up-to-date scientific training to its students offered to help the Government in the manufacture of war munitions and the Government having been satisfied with the capacity and equipment of the Institute has accepted its offer and it is understood that the plants will be utilised for the manufacture of munitions.

THE AMERICAN EXPLORER DR. COOK

OFFICIAL POINT OF VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The "Englishman" understands the question of allowing Mr. F. A. Cook, the American Explorer, to carry out his intentions is receiving the attention of the Government. The official point of view is that no exception should be made to the law, enforced during the war, forbidding anyone even Englishmen to cross the frontier. It is therefore considered improbable that the law will be relaxed so far as to allow Dr. Cook to proceed to Mount Everest which he proposes to ascend for further scientific research. Dr. Cook has already consulted with the American Consul-General and Mr. Clark, Commissioner of Police.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The question of further legislation to deal with attempts and offers to trade with the enemy, is under the consideration of the Government. It is possible that a legislation constituting a public authority, to whom payments now prohibited by trading proclamations may be made.

HINDU-MOSLEM CONCILIATION BOARDS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 2.

In the cold weather before last the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy raised in the Imperial Council the question of the constitution of conciliation boards for the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem disputes and the Government of India undertook to refer the Resolution to the local Governments and invite their opinions. Their replies have now been received and these are under consideration.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN BOMBAY

A fortnight ago there was published a brief report of the progress of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. That report closed with an earnest appeal for workers and funds to meet the increased demands made on the Branch. The appeal for wokers met with a genuine response in Bombay City, and in many of the Mofussil Centres many cheerful workers at once came forward and so increased the supply of clothing for the Troops. But simultaneously the demands on the Branch also grew, until they reached unprecedented intensity, consequently even greater activity is needed in order to meet them.

In the previous progress report, by an oversight there was omitted a list of articles supplied to the St. John Ambulance in response to their special appeal. On the 5th of July we furnished their Depot with 400 Sheets, 50 large Pillow cases, 48 small pillow cases, 36 small pillows, 24 Towels, 96 tumblers, and 120 dusters.

The replacements for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital have been continued and to-date include 37 cotton pyjama coats, as their standard pattern, 20 more dusters to make up the 300 required, 12 draw sheets, 54 hand towels, and 3 blankets.

On July 30th. Colonel Smith. Bombay Presidency General Hospital Alexandria, telegraphed asking for 400 sheets and 200 pillow cases of their standard pattern. These were despatched the same day, with an additional 208 pillow cases which were ready specially for the Hospital, and 43 red flannel had jackets specially made by the Poona Branch.

The Branch was glad to be able to respond to an appeal from Colonel Heard of the new Hospital Ship "Takada" and supplied the following:—1 Gramphone and records (gift from Lahore) 153 Mosquito nets; 200 palm leaf fans, 36 cup covers, 6 dozen fly papers, 1 framed engraving of his Majesty the King Emperor and 1 framed engraving of Her Majesty Queen Mary, a box of books and papers, and 9 boxes of "Comforts" for the sick and wounded.

"COMFORTS" FOR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Besides the usual weekly supplies of "Comforts" for the Troops in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia, a case containing 100 Khaki Shorts, 72 gauze Vests, with three boxes of "Comforts" was sent to Muscat, and boxes of comforts to 5 smaller Ports in the Persian Gulf.

One hundred and sixty kit bags for British Soldiers and 70 kit bags for British Officers were sent to Basra during the fortnight. One hundred and three pairs of dark glasses were sent in answer to a very urgent and special request.

One of the Medical Staff of the New Zealand Medical Corp Stationary Hospital came to the Branch with a request for a few articles, as they had been separated from their main supply for the time being and had not even one pair of Pyjamas for sick men on board their Transport. They were given 60 cotton pyjama suits, 50 rolled bandages, 73 many tailed bandages, 60 handkerchief bandages, and 36 cup covers.

Four men of the Madras Motor Despatch Riders applied for cool clothing and Mosquito nets, they were each given a kit bag and a net.

Twelve kit bags with warm clothing have been given to convalescents going to England, and 17 containing cool clothing. 24 pairs of flannel pyjamas specially taped for wounded soldiers have been given to Colaba Hospital.

AN APPEAL FROM ADEN.

On the morning of July 26th a wire received by the President from General Younghusband, Resident at Aden, asking if the Branch could send to Aden 2000 Khaki cotton shirts. By dint of strenuous combined effort a stock of 700 shirts had been got together and now the problem of how to get the other 1,300 as soon and as quickly as possible and to avoid having to purchase any had to be faced. The workers one and all responded to the call magnificently, and on Friday morning 2,040 shirts were packed and despatched without the expenditure of a single extra rupee. The President very heartily thanks those who helped so readily and splendidly in this work, but has to make a further appeal to them. General Younghusband has telegraphed asking for another two thousand shirts, and when the climate of Aden at this season is considered, and the exhausting nature of service there, it is an appeal to which an immediate response is demanded.

Ten Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 2nd Rhodesian Rifles from East Africa were specially commended to the Branch, and were given a special kit bag each and mosquito net, also a box of "Comforts" and books.

Kit bags and special boxes of "Comforts" were given to nine men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Maxim Gun Reinforcements, who proceeded to East Africa, and they also took with them special boxes of "Comforts" for the 18 men of the B. V. R. already in East Africa.

From July the 19th until the 30th, 2,421 shirts alone have been given out from the Depot, making a total for the month of July of 4,289 in all.

The list of materials purchased for the month of July is as follows:—

24,626½ yards Khaki Shirting.
3,547 yards Flannel.
6,205¼ yards Khaki Drill for Shorts, etc.
1,735½ yards Mosquito Netting.

36,114½ Total yards.

In addition to which the following have been purchased for packing into kit bags and for Comforts:—

2,760 Face Towels.
3,388 Gauze Undervests.
102 Under Pants.
3,492 pairs Cotton and Woollen Socks.
1,136 pairs Canvas Shoes.
72 dozen tins Tooth Powder.
98 dozen Brushes.
48 dozen Hair Combs.
1,100 Hand Fans.

Gifts in kind of any of these articles will be of the greatest assistance to the Branch. August opened with a stock of 400 shirts owing to a gift from H. H. Maharajah Saheb of Dharampore through Mrs. Advani, of the Surat Branch, but the magnitude of the demands made upon the Branch is apparent from the summary of the work of the past fortnight.

SWISS DINNER AT THE TAJ.

Flashlight photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

ALLEGATION OF PRO-GERMAN TENDENCIES.

EMPHATIC PROTEST BY BANGALORE CITY INSTITUTE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, August 2.

The annual general meeting of the Bangalore City Institute was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Institute with Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar, Deputy Secretary, Government of Mysore, in the chair. There was a large attendance, including prominent officials of the State.

After adopting the Report and the election, of Committee for the ensuing year, the following proposition was considered:—

"That the Bangalore City Institute takes strong exception to and utterly repudiates the unfounded and scandalous allegation and insinuation as to the existence of pro-German tendencies on the part of the subjects of the Mysore State and members of the better class of Indian clubs, made in the "Daily Post" on 13th July 1915 under the heading "Enemy Subjects in Mysore." That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to other clubs in the Mysore State for information and to the Editor "Daily Post" for information and favour of publication.

After reading extracts from the particular issue of the "Daily Post" to which exception had been taken Mr. Narayana Iyenger said the existence of the alleged pro-German tendencies on the part of the subjects of the Mysore State and the members of better class of Indian clubs was a wholly false statement. The people were loyal and the Representative Assembly in a body, had testified to the loyalty. The Legislative Council had also done the same. What had Mysore as a state done? It had given the princely donation of 50 lakhs of rupees towards the successful prosecution of the war,—the donation which elicited the admiration from no less a person than the Prime Minister of England as testified in his Guildhall speech. That was the largest contribution that an individual State made towards the war expenses. The humbler subjects of Mysore contributed their mite to the subsidiary funds and their total contribution alone come to more than a lakh of rupees.

Other speakers spoke in favour of the Resolution which was passed.

The Anti-German League started here will be affiliated to the Home league. The applications for enrolment are steadily coming in.

POONA MUNICIPAL AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT AGAINST ABOLITION.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Mr. Hari Naryan Apte, president of the public meeting held on the 11th of July to protest against the action of the Government in connection with the abolition of the Ayurvedic Dispensary maintained by the Municipality, has submitted a representation to the Government praying that Section 11 of the Medical Registration Act be so amended as to allow the continuance of the dispensary by the Municipality.

ACCIDENT TO SIR ARTHUR HENRY HARDINGE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, July 31.

According to a "Civil and Military Gazette" cable, Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge British Ambassador to Madrid, stepped into a liftwell and fell 12 feet. He was picked up unconscious, but is doing well.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

INTERCESSIONARY SERVICES IN BOMBAY

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, the 4th August, 1915, will be observed throughout the Diocese of Bombay as a Day of Intercession, being the Anniversary of the Declaration of War.

Services in the Cathedral:—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-15 a.m. Matins and War Litany; 7-45 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-0 p.m. Evensong; 6-30 p.m. Special Service of Intercession. At the 6-30 p.m. Service seats will be reserved by the desire of Government, for such Senior Naval and Military Officers and Civil Officials as may wish to attend.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Service of Intercession—at 6-30 p.m.; Collection for Belgian Relief Fund.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION CHURCH.

Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, 6-30 p.m. Service of Intercession.

HINDU PRAYER MEETING AT JAVERBAUG.

Under the auspices of the Empire-Day Committee a public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay will be held at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow between 8.30 and 10 (S. T.), a.m., when Harikirtan will be performed and prayers offered for success to British forces and their Allies. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

PRAYERS AT KHOJA JAMATKHANA.

At the instance of the President, Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji, J.P., a resolution was passed by H. H. the Aga Khan's Khoja Ismaili Council that the whole Jamaat should congregate together to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Khoja Jamatkhana at Khadak to hold prayers for the success of the British arms and their Allies.

PRAYERS IN BOHRA MOSQUES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, August 2.

His Holiness Sardar Saydna Tather Saifudin, High Priest of the Bohra community of India has instructed by wire from Karachi to his deputies at Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras, Aden, Hyderabad, Poona and other cities to offer prayers in Bohra mosques on the war anniversary day for the complete success of the Allies.

PRAYERS IN POONA TEMPLES.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

In connection with the anniversary of the Declaration of War on the 4th instant, there will be prayers, "kirtans" and "purans" in almost all the Hindu temples in the city. People of all castes and creeds will take part in these religious demonstrations and pray for the success of the Allies. A movement is on foot to close all the schools in the city on the occasion, which will be utilised for explaining to the school children the signifance of the event.

INTER-PROVINCIAL JUTE CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Inter-Provincial Jute Conference held its first sitting to-day within closed doors, Mr. M. B. Coventry, Agricultural Expert to the Government of India presiding. Among those who attended were the Directors and Deputy Directors of Agriculture representing the Bengal and Bihar Governments, three experts from Assam and Mr. Clouston from the Central Provinces. The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal attended to-day's meeting. It is undedstood that two representatives of the jute trade will attend the meeting on the 4th.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 31st July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks.

PATNA HIGH COURT.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT NON-INCLUSION OF MR. JUSTICE HASAN IMAM.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 1.

At a well attended meeting of the Behar Provincial Association held under the presidency of Babu Nandikoshore Lall, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the Behar Provincial Association desire to convey to the Local Government and the Government of India, their sense of grateful appreciation for their having recommended to his Majesty the King-Emperor, the appointment of Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad as Judge of the Patna High Court and for having thus accepted the principle urged by the Behar Provincial Conference at their last session at Chupra, with regard to the appointment of vakil judges.

2. That the Behar Provincial Association conveys to Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad their hearty felicitations on his appointment as Judge of the Patna High Court.

3. That the Behar Provincial Association desire to record their sense of deepest disappointment and dissatisfaction at the omission of the name of Mr. Justice Hasan Imam from the list of Puisne Judges appointed to the Patna High Court and respectfully but strongly urge upon the Government the desirability of filling the one still remaining vacancy, which is reserved for a Barrister Judge, by the transfer of Mr. Justice Imam from Calcutta to the Patna High Court, with a view to inspire greater confidence in the administration of justice by the Patna High Court.

LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION RESULTS.

The following successful candidates of the above institution have passed in the Institute of Commerce and the Association of Book-keeping Teachers.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING:—Misses Queenie Doylo (hon.); Hilda Thomson; Gladys Thompson (hon.); Una Mac Morris (hon.); V. Substharna; C. Couttas; S. Dias (hon.); A. M. Stocks; L. E. Cutler; Violet Irvins; Mary Sinclair; Oilver Chatellier; Ellen Prentice; Winnie Shelow; K. Britto; E. L. Irving; Violet Cooper; Mesdames Violet Cooper; Reynolds (hon.); Ratanbai F. Pavri (hon.); Messrs. James Percy Otley (hon.); Narsingrao; C. J. Shah; D. Corewalla; Karsandas Shah; Bhagvandas Kapadia; Hormusji Irani; Loonard Cardoz; V. Shastry; R. N. Bhaba; Kallaidin Mashomed; Aron Issac Rohelkar (hon.); Jiwanji Shapurji Mistry (hon.); I. Braganza; James Willain (hon.); Merwanji Dhonji; Peter de Souza; Narayan Shetty; N. C. Bhagwate; Tribhovandas K. Surati; J. Marfatia; Bhimrao; I. B. Munsi; A. B. Shroff; I. K. Moortyrao; M. B. Shataya; V. S. Khurshiwar; P. N. Rodrics; K. P. Kamalkar; N. C. Umrigar; R. D. Dixit; K. D. Palkivala; A. J. Marphatia; N. K. Chinoy.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Messrs. Manek Hormusji Mistry; K. S. Pavri; F. R. Pavri; Moreshwar V. Thakar; Narayan Rao; C. J. Shah; N. D. Bhesania; Framji Billiardwalla; B.A. Commissariatwalla; J. S. Mistry; James Percey Otley (hon.); Jonney Newnes; Lawrence I. De Abreo (hon.); D. Gorwalla; A. N. Surveyor; N. R. Dalpatna; D. Rosario; J. F. Sagar; Framroz C. Billiardwalla; Shah C. Jivanlal; Marshipur B. Rao; Ardeshir N. Surveyor; Ardeshir J. Marphatia.

BUSINESS TRAINING COMMERCIAL LAW etc.—Messrs J. S. Mistry; D. J. Gorewalla; J. Marphatia; Maneckji Mistry; Lawrence I. D. Abreo (hon.); L. Pintado Rosario; N. R. Dalpatna.

NEW CENSOR FOR RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Lieut.-Colonel Dawson, District Judge, Moulmein, who has been since the war broke out very keen to go to the Front and whose services could not be spared while as Commandant of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles, has now been appointed Censor in Rangoon with the rank of Major in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. On his departure yesterday for Rangoon he was given a hearty send off by the Moulmein Volunteers.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN HARBOUR.

DEATH OF TWO OF SALSETTE CREW

A number of crew of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette were returning in a barge to the ship after having been disinfected on Sunday afternoon. The launch Hereward, which was towing the barge, first went to the starboard side but there being no room for the barge there, it was towed to the port side, and as the barge passed close to the mail barge moored to the ship's side. Some of the crew jumped on to this barge and climbed up the roap-net which was placed between the ship and the mail barge to prevent the mail bags falling into the sea. Abyul Dawood, a serang, climbed up the rope-net and reached the ship's rail, when a loop on the empty sling which was being returned to the mail barge by means of the steam crane, caught him under the chin, with the result that he fell back into the bottom of the barge, a height of about 25 feet. His skull was fractured, death being instantaneous.

Shortly after, another accident occurred on board the barge. After the barge was made fast to the port side of the ship and before arrangements could be made for the crew to board the ship, Kalla Falla, a fireman, attempted to scale up a heaving line, and slipped and fell into the sea. He was jammed between the barge and the ship's side and all attempts to rescue him, failed. His body has not been recovered.

"UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to an obvious misprint in your Notes, headed "Pitfalls for Motorists." The comment was: "Whether the cyclist's intention was to pass the victoria or to travel alongside of it, he clearly had no business to come on its right-hand side."

Obviously this should be *left* and not *right*-hand side. Assuming that to be so, I must express the feeling of astonishment with which I, in common with other motorists, have heard of the decision in this case. The carelessness of the average cyclist is one of the greatest dangers of our thoroughfares; yet how seldom do we read of one being prosecuted. Here is a case, in which, as it seems to me and others, the accident was clearly caused by a cyclist riding on the wrong side of another vehicle. But instead of being prosecuted for the accident he is compensated! Motorists must be prepared for such "unforeseen contingencies" as the rash driving and defiance of the rules of the road by other people! If not, they will be fined for negligence and made to compensate the producers of these unforeseen contingencies. The public safety seems certainly to be at a stake here. The Magistrate has missed the real point of the case.—Yours, etc.,

A TAXI-OWNER.

Bombay, August 1st.

[Our correspondent is correct in his assumption as to the misprint.—Editor, "B. C."]

INDIGNANT AND ASTONISHED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to bring to the knowledge of the Bombay High Court "a most interesting judgment" delivered by Mr. Aston in a Motor Car case on Friday last. The Magistrate himself in giving his decision remarks:—

"The evidence showed that the accused bore good character as a chauffeur and drove his car carefully."

"The evidence further showed that the cyclist was guilty of negligence."

"There was also contributory negligence on the part of the cyclist."

Under the circumstances the learned Magistrate considered a fine of Rs. 15 would suffice and ordered Rs. 10 out of the amount to be paid to the cyclist as compensation.

The fine of a guinea really boils my blood but the compensation of Rs. 10, to boot, makes my senses reel indeed! The former surprises me,—the latter makes me mad.

Further comments are unnecessary save that the police were prosecuting in this case.—Yours, etc.,

ASTON-ISHED.

July 31st.

[We have received numerous letters in regard to the above case but we have only space for the above which are typical of the rest.—Editor, "B. C."]

PROFICIENCY IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

INDUCEMENTS TO BE OFFERED TO ENGINEER OFFICERS, P. W. D.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The Government of India have decided that inducements should be offered to the Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department to attain a higher degree of proficiency in Oriental languages and they have accordingly decided that such officers should be eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency Examinations only in the vernacular languages of the province in which they may be serving.

The Royal Comission on Decentralisation laid stress on the importance of European officers acquiring a knowledge of the vernaculars of the country.

A meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee will be held at Allahabad on Friday next to recommend a President for the forthcoming meeting of the Congress, to discuss the constitution of the Congress, and to consider the United Provinces Municipal Bill and other matters.

DOCTORS AND THEIR FEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"M.D., M.R.C.P's" letter in your paper of the 30th ultimo and of to-day's date tempts me to offer some remarks on the question from a legal standpoint having regard to "M. D's" assertion that one could never sue a doctor for not keeping an appointment,—which he himself calls a "Contract" in his letter appearing in to-day's paper.

It seems "M.D." has some crude and confused notions founded on the analogy of a barrister not being competent to sue or liable to be sued for his professional engagements, and, on this, presumably, he bases his argument as to the legal aspect of the case which reminds me of Pope's well-known adage "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Now, Sir, a doctor or more correctly a medical practitioner (for "the noble and human" profession is now being practised mostly as a matter of business pure and simple and in many cases shorn and denuded of its noble and human part) when he "sits at his shop" is an invitation to the public to enter into a contract with him for attending to a patient in which the medical practitioner agrees and undertakes, expressly or impliedly, "to use reasonable care and skill in the treatment of his patient" (and reasonable care includes his paying the necessary visits to examine the patient at proper and reasonable times) in consideration of his fees being paid and "he is responsible to his patient for breach of this duty although the patient was not the party who retained or was to remunerate him, or although he may have undertaken to attend the patient gratuitously."

The above words in inverted commas are from a standard work on the Laws of Contracts and are supported by decided cases.

The authorities also show that, not only a doctor is not entitled to his fees if the patient be injured by the unskilfulness or carelessness of the doctor, but the doctor is also liable in damages to the patient or his heirs if damages result from such conduct of the doctor, and to defer (without just and proper excuse) a visit fixed for the morning till the evening (the patient dying in the meantime) will be carelessness pure and simple on the part of the medical man.

Moreover even from a moral and human (let alone the humane) aspect of the case the principles advocated by "M. D." are simply shocking and astounding if he attempts to justify the demand of a doctor "to claim his fees whether the patient died or lived" even in case of a patient in the circumstances which started this discussion.

Here evidently "M.D." claims benefit of a contract for the doctor while disclaiming the liabilities of it.

If "M. D." seriously holds the views he seems to enunciate then he is living in a fools' paradise and if some aggrieved patient brings into Court a case against a doctor on proper facts it would be a blessing not only to the parties concerned but the exposure of a Doctor acting upon such principles may serve to relieve the suffering public of such members of the "noble and humane profession."—Yours, etc.

LEX.

Bombay, Aug 2.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you have administered a "gentle" rebuke to the "gentlemanly" M.D. for his "gentlemanly manners" and for his power to grasp "plain English," I will allow him the gratification of the use of such "gentlemanly" expressions as "rubbish" and "rabid."

As you, Mr. Editor, rightly observe the point raised by P. and others who followed him was whether a doctor who made an appointment for the morning and called in the evening to find his patient dead was entitled to his fees. I submit that he is *not* only *not* entitled to any fees but liable to be prosecuted for his culpable neglect in causing the death of the patient who perhaps might have been saved by his timely assistance. And I repeat, even at the risk of M.D's. phial of wrath being poured down upon me that if a test case was made, I am willing to contribute by mite as hundreds of others would be willing to do the same.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. U.

THE HAJ.

A KARACHI MEMORIAL.

The Anjuman Tia-ul-Islam, Karachi, recently passed the following Resolution regarding the Haj question and addressed the Government of India accordingly:—

"That in view of the information received that many Muslim Hajis have gone to Bombay and many others are preparing to proceed there for Haj this year, Government may therefore be requested to afford every possible facility for the embarkation of Hajis from Bombay and other Pilgrim ports, as this religious duty forms such an integral part of the Islamic Faith that it is under no circumstances dispensable. That Government may further be approached to graciously extend help to Protectors of Pilgrims in providing vessels for the conveyance of Hajis."

The Anjuman has received the following reply from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, dated Simla, July 26th, 1915:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th July 1915, to the address of the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, forwarding a copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman requesting Government to assist in providing facilities for this years' Haj. I am to say that the matter is already receiving attention."

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

SPECIE BANK AFFAIRS.

ORDER FOR CALL UPHELD IN APPEAL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

HIRJI KHETSEY Applicant Appellant, and THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., Respondent.

This was an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Macleod dated the 19th of June, 1915, whereby his Lordship who was asked to stay his hand regarding his order for a call on the contributaries of the Company by one Hirji Khetsey, (one of the contributors representing an unknown body of contributories, refused to stay his hand and directed that the notices for the call should be sent out.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Being dissatisfied with the above order of the Lower Court, Hirji Khetsey preferred an appeal, mainly on the grounds that the learned Judge ought not to have made the said order making a call until the disposal of the suit now pending in the High Court between the Specie Bank and the directors in which claim was made against the directors to make good the losses suffered by the said Company on the ground of breach and neglect of duty; and that the learned Judge ought not to have made the said order making a call until the contributories had been given an opportunity of placing before the creditors of the said Company the schemes referred to by the appellant or any other schemes which the contributories might have been able to prepare before the date fixed for the said meeting of creditors.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD'S ORDER.

Mr. Justice Macleod's order "re" the call was as follows:—"The petition for winding up the Company was made on 29th November 1913, and the same day a Provisional Liquidator was appointed. The winding up order was made in due course.

In April 1915, the Liquidator reported to the Court that on the most liberal estimate of what the assets in his hands would realise, there would be a deficit of considerably over 75 lakhs, and asked that an order should be made calling upon the contributories to pay up the remainder of the unpaid capital.

The total amount that would be realised from the call would be 75 lakhs, but there is not the remotest possibility of this amount being received by the Liquidator. "Prima facie," therefore, there is every reason for making the order asked for.

Counsel, however, representing an unknown body of contributories have asked me to stay my hand to enable a certain proposal to be placed before the creditors. It has first been urged that there is a suit now pending against the directors which if entirely successful would result in a decree for an amount which would enable the Liquidator with the aid of the assets in his hands to pay the creditors in full. That suit has yet not been tried, the claim of the Liquidator is being strenuously resisted and several years must elapse before it has been finally decided. The creditors are not bound to wait for that decision before asking that the unpaid capital of the Bank, which no doubt they considered as security for their depositing their moneys with the Bank should be called up.

DIFFERENCE IN REDUCED CALLS.

The proposal now made is that the call should be limited to Rs. 30 per share instead of Rs. 50. The total which could be realised would then be reduced from 75 to 45 lakhs. As a consideration for this leniency Mr. Jinnah's client proposed to guarantee that the reduced call would realise 25 lakhs and said they were prepared to make a substantial payment in cash in respect of such guarantee. As far as I could understand the proposal the Liquidator was to pay the guarantors whatever he might be able to collect over and above 25 lakhs. Another suggestion put forward was that the Liquidator should be handed over sufficient funds to enable him to pay the creditors 9 annas in the rupee, the Liquidator to hand over to the persons making this payment the sum realised by him from a call of Rs. 30.

On the 19th June when these proposals were made I did not think that it was advisable to stop the process of liquidation which had been going on for over 18 months and I made the order for the call of Rs. 50 per share but I directed that the notices should not be sent out for a fortnight to enable the contributories to place before me a sufficiently concise and formulated proposal to justify me in summoning a creditors' meeting. The matter was called on again on the 3rd July when the proposals made by the contributories were still more nebulous than ever. A few questions put to counsel clearly showed that those instructing him had very little idea of what this scheme actually was and no attempt had been made to work out any details.

To my mind it was clear that their sole object was to relieve those contributories who could pay the full amount of the call. Not only were they to save Rs. 20 per share, but the guarantors were to profit to the extent of anything that the liquidator might realise over 25 lakhs. It would be very strange if the liquidator could not realise more than a third of the unpaid capital and he reports that he has every expectation of realising more. I directed that notices for the call should be sent out. The liquidator has powers to compromise with any contributories who are clearly unable to pay."

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellant Hirji Khetsey.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, appeared for the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank.

A SCHEME FOR GUARANTEEING.

Mr. Desai submitted that the only scheme they presented to the Judge was about the guaranteeing of Rs. 27 lakhs.

In reply to Mr. Justice Davar he submitted that his client held 5,000 shares. The Standard Bank was one of the parties to the arrangement and it held 5,000 or 6,000 shares. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal held 2,000 shares. There was a large number of shareholders other than these who might not pay anything. Therefore their offer of 27 lakhs would be much more than what the Liquidator might secure.

Mr. Justice Davar:—If you would give me the list of contributories, I would show you people who would contribute in full and then the amount would be more than Rs. 27 lakhs.

Mr. Desai:—The chances are that you have a certain minimum secured. I guarantee in all 34 lakhs.

The Chief Justice:—The result is that two of the largest shareholders would be saved a lakh and more; while it is not that they cannot pay the whole.

Mr. Weldon then supported the order of the Lower Court and submitted that the Appeal Court would not interfere unless they found that the Judge had not exercised his discretion wisely. They would get from the appellant Rs. 2,30,000. They would get Rs. 30 lakhs immediately. There were persons who could pay and they could get money. They had got Rs. 7 lakhs and they would get in Bombay another 20 lakhs. The scheme was carefully considered by the Lower Court and he found no scheme whatever except that wealthy persons wanted to get out from paying a part of their share. The Judge in charge of the liquidation proceedings was the best judge and counsel cited the cases in 2 ch. A. (1899) p. 95. (Sir H. M. Cairns's judgment,) and 36. L. J. ch. p. 215

APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgement their Lordships said:—

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod sitting as a Judge in the liquidation of the Indian Specie Bank in relation to an order made for the payment by the contributories of the balance of the unpaid capital. If the amount due on each share were paid a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs would be realised. The amount due to the creditors, however, considerably exceeded that sum. The learned Judge, as appeared from the proceedings, had always been willing to listen to schemes for compromise put forward on behalf of the contributories. The liquidator made his report to the Court in April 1915 as to the position of the Bank and the probable deficit was considerably over 75 lakhs and the question of the Court making the call order which was the subject of this appeal was to come on for argument on the 19th of June. But between the date of the Liquidator's report and the 19th June, no proposals for compromise in any definite shape were put before the Court. On the 19th of June certain proposals were adumbrated and the matter was adjourned to the 3rd of July in order that the persons objecting to the call order might put forward a definite scheme. On that day the present appellants were represented by counsel and a letter was produced in which a certain proposal was made for the guarantee of the payment of Rs. 25 lakhs of rupees in consideration of the call being reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30. But the learned Judge questioned counsel as to details of the scheme and came to the conclusion that those instructing counsel had very little idea of what the proposed scheme actually was and no attempt had been made to work out any details. On the other hand their Lordships were informed by counsel for the liquidator that there was very little doubt that upon the call which had been ordered by the Judge, a sum of 27 lakhs would be collected in Bombay without much difficulty and the two more substantial contributories now represented by the appellant's counsel would contribute between them perhaps another 5 or 5½ lakhs. It did not therefore seem to be that much advantage was to be gained by asserting to such a proposal as was put forward on the 3rd of July. It was said that the proposal would be extended to the extent of 27 lakhs. Even that would not put the liquidator in such a position as he expected to be in by the call order which had been made.

EFFECT OF REDUCING CALLS.

There was no doubt that counsel for the appellants represented among his clients some very substantial contributories and the result of setting aside the call order which had been made and reducing the call would very considerably reduce payments to be made by these substantial contributories and correspondingly the amount divisible amongst the creditors who had already to wait for 18 months or two years since the winding up order had been made. It did not appear to their Lordships that in the interest of the creditors they should consider the possibility that at the end of some indefinitely long period, after protracted litigation, a substantial sum would be recovered from some of the directors against whom the suit had been filed. If, as the result of the decision of that suit, there were assets in hand more than sufficient to satisfy the claims of the creditors, the contributories and particularly the substantial contributories would benefit by the distribution of those assets. The learned Judge in charge of the liquidation proceedings was, as had been pointed out by Sir R. H. Cairns in 2. ch. A. (186) p. 99, in a much better position than the Court of Appeal to Judge of the propriety of acceding to indefinite proposals of that kind, as he had full knowledge of all the circumstances of the liquidation from the beginning. But nothing that had been urged before their Lordships by counsel on behalf of the appellants, induced the Court to hold that the learned Judge had come to any but the right conclusion in the interest of the creditors. Their Lordships accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs including costs of the stay of proceedings.

Solicitors for the Appellants:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Messrs. Little and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUTALIKI SERVICE INAM,

CLAIM FOR RESUMPTION DISALLOWED.

KOMORGOWDA BIN VENKAPPAGOWDA v. BHIMRAO BHIMAJI AND FIFTEEN OTHERS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. V. Wagh, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar.

This was a suit brought originally by one Komargowda bin Venkappagowda, Desai of Mummigatti against Bhimaji Keshav for resumption of certain Mutalik service Inam lands situated at Narendra in the Dharwar Taluka together with three years' mesne profits or in the alternative for the judi (quit-rent) due to the plaintiffs since 1902 and 1903.

The Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar Mr. V. V. Wagh dismissed the plaintiff's claim for resumption of the possession of the lands but allowed the claim without interest, however, for the judi for 1902 and 1903 and costs in proportion. Subsequent to the institution of the suit both the original plaintiff and the original defendant No. 1 died and the litigation was conducted by their sons.

The Mutalik Inam lands were given for performing certain services such as to work as Patil or Kulkarni of the villages of his landlord; to work for him in connection with his suits in Court; to do writing work for him; to help him in borrowing and repaying; to accompany him when attending "Sabhas" and other ceremonial occasions; to buy clothes, gold or silver for him and to do for him any other work of the kind specified above.

An appeal was made to the High Court against the decision of the lower court.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the decree of the lower court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DOCUMENT OF PARTNERSHIP IN DISPUTE.

UTAMCHAND KHEMCHAND v. MANILAL GOPALDAS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to have it declared that a certain document of partnership dated 25th August, 1911, which the defendant put forward was a fictitious document and for cancellation of the same.

Soon after the filing of this suit the defendant filed in Court at Mehsana in H. H. the Gaikwad's territories relying upon this very document and claiming a share in plaintiff's firm and also partnership accounts.

The hearing of that suit was fixed for 10th August while the hearing of the present suit was fixed for September 6th.

The plaintiff now took out a notice of motion applying for an order restraining the defendant in this suit from proceeding with the suit in the Mehsana Court filed by him against the plaintiff until the final disposal of this suit.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship remarked that such an injunction was excluded by s. 56 of the Specific Relief Act, which said that "an injunction cannot be granted to stay proceedings in Court not subordinate to that from which injunction is sought." The Mehsana Court was not subordinate to the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Setalvad:—But I do not want proceedings to be restored in a Court not subordinate to this Court: What I ask for is an order against the defendant personally not to proceed with the suit in such Court not an order on the Court to stay proceedings and this order your Lordship has a perfect power to make.

His Lordship:—No I have not. It would be equal to an injunction to stay proceedings in the Court.

Mr. Setalvad:—If that was a correct interpretation your Lordship cannot restrain a party from taking proceedings in the Small Causes Court, as that Court is not subordinate to a single judge on the Original Side.

His Lordship:—I am sitting here as High Court and the Small Cause Court is subordinate to the High Court.

Mr. Setalvad stated that there were English authorities supporting his contention.

His Lordship:—The section does not permit it.

The injunction applied for was refused.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

953-14.—Mirza M & M, Khushalbhai Rewandas Desai v. Umedbhai Narajbhai & ors, against 5th and 6th Defts. only.

1204-14.—Manecklal & Co, Gulabchand Malakchand & anr, a firm, v. Bhat Kanji Deokrishna, Vachha & Co.

1274-14.—Mulji & Tha, Fragji Hirji & Co, a firm, v. Chaturbhuj Peruj & Co, a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

69-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Hanz Abdul Aziz, Edg G W & Co.

107-15.—Motienand & D, The Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd, v. Jehangir Furdoonji Baisara, Unwalla P & P, Moti & D.

296-15.—Mulla & Muila, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, Ltd, v. Messrs Tricumdas Laljo, a firm, Subnis & Gore.

458-15.—Raghanayya N & Co, Mulji Lakhmidas v. Khatoo Ratansey, Mulla & Mulla.

564-15.—Crawford B and Co, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisna, Ltd, v. Monamai Chaganlal.

652-15.—Jenangir S M & H, The Empire Bank, Ltd, v. Lokamal Chhadand, Bhai K & Gir.

658-15.—Mulji & Tha, Keshowji Bhagwanji v. Narsi Virji & ors, Patell & Ezekiel.

682-15.—Motichand & D, Baubhai Malchand v. Kevalram Shivram & ors.

713-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Vallabhdas Ramdas, a firm, Sunderdas & Co.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ld, (In Liquidation), v. Ramjanally Meghji.

730-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ld, (In Liquidation), v. Maganlal Gangadas Jariwalla.

749-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs P N Mehta & Co, and anr, a firm, v. Adamji Peerbhai & Sons, a firm.

753-15.—Malvi H M & R, Velji Lakhamsey and anr, v. Sayad Chand Sayad Umar, C P D'Cunha.

759-15.—Purnanand & Co, Thakar Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Dave Chaganlal Kalidas, Jamsetji R & D.

770-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Purshotam Lakhmidas v. Lakhmidas Pragji.

771-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakison v. Moorlidhar Sitaram, Surajmal & Co.

780-15.—Matubhai J & M, Moshinbhai Hooseinbhai v. Mahomedally Ahmedally, Mirza M & M.

Undefended New Long Causes.

633-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroogochand v. Dewkarandas Ramkumar, a firm.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjain, v. Haji Moosa Aba and ors, Khund L & M.

576-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, v. Bai Hirabai, Khund L & M.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

380-14.—Ard H D & Co, Mahomed Hassan Shaik Makba & ors, v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant, & ors, Mans H M & Co, Mulji & Tha, Moti & D, Part Heard 29-6-15.

Testamentary Suits.

4-15.—Mer K & Co, Bai Santoke, widow, & anr, v. Bai Kashibai, Amin & D.

21-14.—Motichand & D, Gopikabai, widow, v. Laxman Govind Parab, Amin & D.

1-15.—Mirza M & M, Bai Ratanbai, widow, v. Hasanally Adamji & anr, Patell and Ez.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

502-07.—Sm. B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay & anr, v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors, Ragh N & Co, Edg G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

1308-12.—Mulla & M, Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors, Ard H D & Co.

Long Causes.

635-14.—Jeh S M & H, Carrimbhoy Salebhoy Datoo v. Gulam Hoosain Cassam, Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh N & S, Manch & N, Matu J & M.

371-14.—Jeh M & S, Bachibai, widow, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassam Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh S M & H.

25-15.—Rustomji & G, Minochshir Kaikhusro Shroff v. The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Payne & Co.

523-14.—Sabnis & Gore, Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rehmatbai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

414-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn Corpn, Ld, v. Dhurmapa Appaji Subhedar, Surajmal & Co.

1437-14.—Purananand & Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Bapuji Vithooji, & ors, Kanga & S.

519-13.—Edg G W & Co, Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakia v. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. and anr, Manch & N, Daph F & D.

633-14.—Rustomji & G, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain & V.

1497-14.—Jehangir S N & H, Farokcheher Nasserwanji Banshaw, v. Bai Tehminabai & anr, Jeh G & B, Little and Co.

1012-14.—D. J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & anr, Edg G W & Co.

1460-14.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Goolam Hoosein Esmail Mamca, Ard H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

To be mentioned.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Shrinivas Bavri Edgelow G W & Co.

1265-14.—Smetham B & Co, Laxmibai Widow & anr v. Keshow Annaji Pokharkar & anr Amin & D Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co a firm v. Mohanji Ardeshir H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford Band Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Odagondas & Co a firm Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D &L, Ladkooverbai Widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & C.

120-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

1319-14.—Manchershaw and N, (for a pauper), Bai Jenubai widow v Bai Monghibai widow, Pandia and Co, For postponement.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, v. Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

821-13—Ard H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors v Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

1511-14.—Jehangir M & S, Niamatoolla v. Hormusji Merwanji Kavarana.

570-15.—Captain & V, Sakinabai, widow, v. Moloobhai Parapper & anr, Mancher & N.

For Decree against 1st Deft. and Ex-parte Decree against 2nd Deft.

61-15—Jeh S M and H, The Empire Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Jugjiwandas a firm and anr, Ard H D and Co, Against 2nd Defendant only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M and H.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Ez.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vamchand a firm, v. Shriram Fatichand & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

1226-14.—Madhowji K & C, Bachibai, widow v. Lilladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla & M.

1106-14.—Madhowji K & C, Champubai widow, v. Putlibai, widow, Edg G W & Co.

1010-14.—Mulla & M, Shri Khemraj Shri Krishnadas v. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K & Co.

1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg, Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Moreshwar Malkar v. Soorajbai widow, & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow and anr.

1222-14.—Nadirsha & D, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukdmchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14.—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

Suit No. 276-15 P P No. 14-15.—In Person, Moroo Baji v. Narsu Govind, and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co. Part Heard 29-7-15.

17-15.—In Person, Myrtle Millicent Huntley v. Archebald John Anderson Huntley.

PATNA HIGH COURT

TO BE FORMALLY OPENED BY VICEROY IN FEBRUARY NEXT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The Patna High Court will be formally opened by his Excellency the Viceroy in the first week of February, 1916, but no exact date has yet been fixed. It will, however, remain in a state of suspended animation till the 1st of March when the Judges will begin to hear cases.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board have appointed a strong committee of ten members to deal with the new Municipal Bill. The Board have asked the Local Government to allow them time till 1st November for submission of the Boards views on the Bill.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ROBBERY AT GRANT ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Karimbux Rahimbux, a Mahomedan, with the theft of Rs. 8-11, from the person of Moreshwar Gopal, an optician.

On the night of the 30th July last, Moreshwar was walking along Grant Road, when near the Northbrook Gardens, the accused accosted him, abused him and then dragging him to the footpath, forcibly removed his purse.

The accused was convicted and as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SERVANT'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mohanji Meghji, manager of Dwarkadas Chhotalal, a cloth-merchant, charged Thackersey Gordhan, a servant with cheating in respect of cloth, valued about Rs. 261. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant, while Mr. V. F Vicaji and Mr. H. Vakil defended the accused.

The complainant alleged the accused did not attend the shop after the 2nd of May. Subsequent to that date the accused obtained cloth from three different merchants in the name of the complainant. He never brought the cloth to the complainant's shop at the Mangaldas Market, and the complainant came to know of what the accused had done, only when the merchants came to demand the money. The complainant then advertised in the papers that the accused was no longer in his service. The accused then absconded but was subsequently arrested.

The accused admitted having got the goods but said he handed them over to the complainant. Often entries of goods received in the shop were not made till the day of payment.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and taking into consideration that he was a young man of 23, sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 275, in default, to two months' and a half's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 173 were ordered to be paid to the merchants from whom the accused had obtained the cloth.

S. P. C. A. PROSECUTION AT BANDRA.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is of late making its activity felt in other directions than attending to unfit bullocks and horses alone. On Saturday last, its Agent No. 3 successfully prosecuted three cases of goats before the 1st class Resident Magistrate at Bandra. These poor animals were brought from Andheri with their feet and head tied together, in small baskets each hardly 2 feet six inches square and one foot high. They were in such a famished state when taken out of the baskets that two of them fell down at once in a fainting fit and the third could only stand up tottering.

The accused being convicted were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

CONSTABLE SENTENCED TO NINE YEARS AND THREE MONTHS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

The "Pioneer" writes that Zakir Hussian, a constable of the Armed Guard, at Sikanderabad Tahsil, was recently sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Meerut to twelve years and three months' rigorous imprisonment under various sections of the Arms Act, the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code, for carrying away without the knowledge of the head constable of the Guard his rifle, thirteen packets of cartridges and various accoutrements on the 19th March last. The prisoner gave himself up the following night and in the Court pleaded that he did not know what he was doing when he committed the offence.

The prisoner appealed to the Allahabad High Court and Justice Chamier in delivering the judgment on Saturday, reducing the total period of rigorous imprisonment to which he had been sentenced to nine years and three months, remarked that the prisoner had acted with the utmost deliberation. The prisoner was a young man of nineteen and in all probability he was acting under the influence of others.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

RANGOON MANAGER OF MESSRS. GRAHAM ACQUITTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Mr. H. C. Elsey, Departmental Manager, Messrs. Graham and Company, who was charged before the District Magistrate with falsification of that firm's accounts—the alleged extent of falsification amounting to some twenty-one lakhs,—was acquitted to-day. His trial occupied nearly fifty sittings of the Court and attracted considerable attention.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

CONSTITUTION OF A COUNCIL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

The Central Provinces Medical Registration Bill, which is just published, consists of 24 sections and follows closely the lines of the Madras Act 4 of 1914. Clause 5 of the Bill provides for appointment of a Medical Council consisting of thirteen partly nominated and partly elected members.

The President will be a nominee of the Chief Commissioner. The objects and reasons are stated to be to povide means of protecting the public and the medical profession from irregularly qualified practitioners and to afford facilities for ascertaining the qualifications of medical practitioners.

FAMINE IN EAST BENGAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

An appeal has been made to the public for contribution in aid of the sufferers from famine in East Bengal under the signatures of Raja Rishicase Law, Messrs. H. Heywood, B. Chakravarty and Surendra Nath Banerjee.

THANA "COMMON SAFE" CASE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

Dominick Fonseca, lately Head Clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites, was convicted by Mr. J. B. Vachha, First Class Magistrate, Thana, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of three different amounts and sentenced in respect of the first of the three offences to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 600, in default to further rigorous imprisonment for three months; as regards the second and third offences to rigorous imprisonment for one month for each of the said two offences (these sentences running concurrently with the sentence passed for the first offence).

Against this sentence the accused preferred an appeal to the District Court of Thana. Mr. Vaidya, assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. John Bertie Vallis, solicitor, and Mr. Pandurang V. Patil defended the accused.

Mr. Binning characterized the evidence of Mr. Stanley Randolph Perfect, the Executive Engineer, as "rotten intrinsically and extrinsically" owing to contradictions. Counsel was also surprised at the logic of Mr. Vachha, the convicting Magistrate and pointed out the weak points in the judgment of the Lower Court.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Dikshit, the Judge, said:—

Mr Binning without making any serious imputations on the character of Mr. Perfect had urged that the guilt of the accused was not proved in the present case. He argued that there was lack of method and order thoroughout in the office and he (the Judge) thought he was perfectly right. He contended that there was no regularity in the office and the money was not forthcoming and that it was impossible to say whether the accused or Mr. Perfect had taken the money, both of them keeping their private money in a public safe and that the prosecution story was merely a contest between Mr. Perfect and the accused.

After going into the details of the evidence the learned Judge continued:—

Having regard to the official position of Mr. Perfect and the importance of the case from a departmental point of view, I have given the case my most anxious consideration and come to the conclusion that most of Mr. Binning's arguments are sound. He argued that the burden is upon the prosecution to prove that the accused committed the criminal misappropriation, when he received the money in due course and said that he paid it to Mr. Perfect. It is for the prosecution, he argued, to show that the accused did not pay the money to Mr. Perfect, and, having regard to the circumstances of the case, the evidence of Mr. Perfect is not reliable and there is no other evidence to convict the accused, and that therefore the accused must be acquitted. Mr. Perfect returned from leave in about January or February. He was then in pecuniary difficulties. He secured an advance of Rs. 500 from Government under Article 64 of the C. S. R. This sum must have been recovered by monthly instalments equal to 1/3 of his pay, which comes to Rs. 250. The result is that during two months he received Rs. 250 less in his salary. At the beginning of March, when he ought to have received his salary, he was in need of small sums like Rs. 30 and Rs. 50. He took Rs. 50 on the 4th March from the accused and Rs. 30 on the 8th March. He did not pay these sums when he received his pay in April and redeemed these chits. The bill in question was cashed at the end of March and till the tent arrived the sum of Rs. 490 was available for Mr. Perfect's use, and instead of drawing further from the imprest which was required daily, Mr. Perfect could have utilised the sum for his private use. He wrote to the accountant to get the bill counter-signed at once. He did not again redeem the chits when he received his pay in April. Then again on 22nd April 1915, he asked the accused to pay Rs. 3-4-0 for him for a Value Payable Article. The chits were not redeemed when he received his pay in May and Mr. Perfect did not even pay the money when after inspection of the accounts, Mr. Datar asked him to recoup the balance. The money was not replaced when accused resigned nor till the search was made by the police for the first time. Mr. Perfect offered to replace the money when Mr. New searched the safe and made the Panchnama on 20th May. In the meantime Mr. Perfect applied for a loan of Rs. 603 from his Provident Fund and had got a cheque. This shows that he was in need of a large sum, but the cheque was not cashed till he was examined by the Magistrate. This shows that his need was supplied from some other source. Not only this but at the time of the search Rs. 310 were found in the drawer where he used to keep his private money. Mr. Binning laid great stress on these facts and contended that Mr. Perfect mixed up Rs. 490 with his moneys and spent them. In his evidence Mr. Perfect says: "Before I came here I was in the habit of giving some money of my own to my Head-Clerk, about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 to meet petty expenses on my behalf. To the accused I did not give any such amount. Hence if I asked him to pay he would have to use his own money." It is admitted that he was asking accused to pay for him and the accused had made payments on his behalf.

I am not in the least prepared to believe the evidence of the Head Surveyor Datar who draws an inference from accused's ejaculating the word "Hum," that he had removed the letter. If that is so it would appear that the accused rather expressed his contempt at the farce Mr. Perfect was enacting. The evidence of Mr. Perfect on this point is halting and amounts almost to prevarication.

The convictions and sentences are set aside and the fine if paid is ordered to be refunded.

The Committee of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce have asked the Government to allow the Committee time till 1st December for submission of the Chamber's representation regarding the Municipal Bill. A public meeting of the taxpayers of Cawnpore will be held shortly to consider the new Bill.

SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

NEW ARMIES IN ACTION.

BRITISH SUPPORT FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GERMANS' CYNICAL BARBARISM.

We take the following interesting extracts from the long and interesting despatch which Sir John French sent home, on June 15, summarising the operations of the British Army, which culminated in the second battle of Ypres. The enemy's barbarous use of asphyxiating gas was first experienced in the course of this battle:—

I much regret that during the period under report the fighting has been characterised on the enemy's side by a cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilised war and a flagrant defiance of the Hague Convention.

All the scientific resources of Germany have apparently been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought into contact with it is first paralysed and then meets with a lingering and agonising death.

The enemy has invariably preceded, prepared and supported his attacks by a discharge in stupendous volume of these poisonous gas fumes whenever the wind was favourable.

Such weather conditions have only prevailed to any extent in the neighbourhood of Ypres, and there can be no doubt that the effect of these poisonous fumes materially influenced the operations in that theatre, until experience suggested effective countermeasures, which have since been so perfected as to render them innocuous.

The brain power and thought which has evidently been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harboured these designs for a long time.

As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deepest regret and some surprise that an Army which hitherto has claimed to be the chief exponent of the chivalry of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes.

FIRST GAS ATTACK.

It was at the commencement of the Second Battle of Ypres on the evening of April 22 that the enemy first made use of asphyxiating gas.

Following a heavy bombardment the enemy attacked the French Division at about 5 p.m., using asphyxiating gases for the first time. Aircraft reported that at about 5 p.m. thick yellow smoke had been seen issuing from the German trenches between Langemarck and Bixschoote. The French reported that two simultaneous attacks had been made east of the Ypres-Staden Railway, in which these asphyxiating gases had been employed.

What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division mentioned above practically incapable of any action at all. It was at first impossible for anyone to realise what had actually happened. The smoke and fumes hid everything from sight, and hundreds of men were thrown into a comatose or dying condition, and within an hour the whole position had to be abandoned, together with about fifty guns.

I wish particularly to repudiate any idea of attaching the least blame to the French Division for this unfortunate incident.

After all the examples our gallant Allies have shown of dogged and tenacious courage in the many trying situations in which they have been placed throughout the course of this campaign it is quite superfluous for me to dwell on this aspect of the incident, and I would only express my firm conviction that, if any troops in the world had been able to hold their trenches in the face of such a treacherous and altogether unexpected onslaught, the French Division would have stood firm.

CANADIANS' TENACITY.

The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say that the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

They were supported with great promptitude by the reserves of the Division holding the salient and by a Brigade which had been resting in billets.

Throughout the night the enemy's attacks were repulsed, effective counter-attacks were delivered, and at length touch was gained with the French right and a new line was formed.

POSITION VERY CRITICAL.

During the whole of the 23rd the enemy's artillery was very active, and his attacks all along the front were supported by some heavy guns which had been brought down from the coast in the neighbourhood of Ostend.

The loss of the guns on the night of the 22nd prevented this fire from being kept down, and much aggravated the situation. Our positions, however, were well maintained by the vigorous counter-attacks made by the 5th Corps.

In the course of these two or three days many circumstances combined to render the situation east of the Ypres Canal very critical and most difficult to deal with.

The confusion caused by the sudden retirement of the French Division and the necessity for closing up the gap and checking the enemy's advance at all costs led to a mixing up of units and a sudden shifting of the areas of command which was quite unavoidable. Fresh units, as they came up from the south, had to be pushed into the firing-line in an area swept by artillery fire which, owing to the capture of the French guns, we were unable to keep down.

RESOURCE OF LEADERS.

All this led to very heavy casualties; and I wish to place on record the deep admiration which I feel for the resource and presence of mind evinced by the leaders actually on the spot.

During the night and the early morning of the 25th, the enemy directed a heavy attack against the division at Broodseinde cross-roads which was supported by a powerful shell fire, but he failed to make any progress.

During the whole of this time the town of Ypres and all the roads to the east and west were interruptedly subjected to a violent artillery fire, but in spite of this the supply of both food and ammunition was maintained throughout with order and efficiency. During the afternoon of the 25th many German prisoners were taken, including some officers. The hand-to-hand fighting was very severe, and the enemy suffered heavy loss.

During the 26th the Lahore Division and a Cavalry Division were pushed up into the fighting line, the former on the right of the French, the latter in support of the 5th Corps.

GAS STOPS ADVANCE.

In the afternoon the Lahore Division, in conjunction with the French right, succeeded in pushing the enemy back some little distance towards the north, but their further advance was stopped owing to the continual employment by the enemy of asphyxiating gas.

On the right of the Lahore Division the Northumberland Infantry Brigade advanced against St. Julien and actually succeeded in entering, and for a time occupying, the southern portion of that village. They were, however, eventually driven back, largely owing to gas, and finally occupied a line a short way to the south. This attack was most successfully and gallantly led by Brigadier-General Riddell, who, I regret to say, was killed during the progress of the operation.

Although no attack was made on the south-eastern side of the salient, the troops operating to the east of Ypres were subjected to the heavy artillery fire from this direction which took some of the battalions, which were advancing north to the attack, in reverse.

Some gallant attempts made by the Lahore Division on the 27th, in conjunction with the French, pushed the enemy further north; but they were partially frustrated by the constant fumes of gas to which they were exposed. In spite of this, however, a certain amount of ground was gained.

On the morning of the 29th I had another interview with General Foch, who informed me that strong reinforcements were hourly arriving to support General Putz, and urged me to postpone issuing orders for any retirement until the result of his attack, which was timed to commence at daybreak on the 30th, should be known. To this I agreed, and instructed Sir Herbert Plumer accordingly.

No substantial advance having been made by the French, I issued orders to Sir Herbert Plumer at one o'clock on May 1 to commence his withdrawal to the new line. The retirement was commenced the following night, and the new line was occupied on the morning of May 4.

I am of opinion that this retirement, carried out deliberately with scarcely any loss, and in the face of an enemy in position, reflects the greatest possible credit on Sir Herbert Plumer and those who so efficiently carried out his orders.

ENEMY'S MASS OF GUNS.

The successful conduct of this operation was the more remarkable from the fact that on the evening of May 2, when it was only half completed, the enemy made a heavy attack, with the usual gas accompaniment, on St. Julien and the line to the west of it.

An attack on a line to the east of Fortuin was made at the same time under similar conditions.

In both cases our troops were at first driven from their trenches by gas fumes, but on the arrival of the supporting battalions and two brigades of a cavalry division, which were sent up in support from about Potijze, all the lost trenches were regained at night.

On May 3, while the retirement was still going on, another violent attack was directed on the northern face of the salient. This was also driven back with heavy loss to the enemy.

Further attempts of the enemy during the night of the 3rd to advance from the woods west of St. Julien were frustrated entirely by the fire of our artillery.

During the whole of the 4th the enemy heavily shelled the trenches we had evacuated, quite unaware that they were no longer occupied. So soon as the retirement was discovered the Germans commenced to entrench opposite our new line and to advance their guns to new positions. Our artillery, assisted by aeroplanes, caused him considerable loss in carrying out these operations.

Up to the morning of the 8th the enemy made attacks at short intervals, covered by gas, on all parts of the line to the east of Ypres, but was everywhere driven back with heavy loss.

Throughout the whole period since the first break of the line on the night of April 22 all the troops in this area had been constantly subjected to violent artillery bombardment from a large mass of guns with an unlimited supply of ammunition. It proved impossible whilst under so vastly superior fire of artillery to dig efficient trenches, or to properly reorganise the line, after the confusion and demoralisation caused by the first great gas surprise and the subsequent almost daily gas attacks.

TRENCHES COMPLETELY OBLITERATED.

Nor was it until after this date (May 8th) that effective preventives had been devised and provided. In these circumstances a violent bombardment of nearly the whole of the 5th Corps front broke out at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 8th, which gradually concentrated on the front of the Division between north and south of Frezenberg. This fire completely obliterated the trenches and caused enormous losses.

The artillery bombardment was shortly followed by a heavy infantry attack, before which our line had to give way.

I relate what happened in Sir Herbert Plumer's own words:—

"The right of one brigade was broken about 10-15 a.m.; then its centre, and then part of the left of the brigade in the next section to the south. The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, however, although suffering very heavily, stuck to their fire or support trenches throughout the day. At this time two battalions were moved to General Headquarters second line astride the Menin road to support and cover the left of their division.

"At 12-25 p.m. the centre of a Brigade further to the left also broke; its right battalion, however, the 1st Suffolks, which had been refused to cover a gap, still held on and were apparently surrounded and overwhelmed. Meanwhile, three more battalions had been moved up to reinforce, two other battalions were moved up in support to General Headquarters line, and an Infantry Brigade came up to the grounds of Vlamertinghe Chateau in Corps Reserve.

"At 11-30 a.m. a small party of Germans attempted to advance against the left of the British line, but were destroyed by the 2nd Essex Regiment.

"A counter-attack was launched at 3-30 p.m. by the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The counter-attack reached Frezenberg, but was eventually driven back and held up on a line running about north and south through Verlorenhoek, despite repeated efforts to advance. The 12th London Regiment on the left succeeded at great cost in reaching the original trench line, and did considerable execution with their machine-gun.

BRAVE GLOUCESTERS.

"On the 9th the Germans again repeated their bombardment. Very heavy shell fire was concentrated for two hours on the trenches of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment and 2nd Cameron Highlanders, followed by an infantry attack which was successfully repulsed. The Germans again bombarded the salient, and a further attack in the afternoon succeeded in occupying 150 yards of trench. The Gloucesters counter-attacked, but suffered heavily, and the attack failed. The salient being very exposed to shell fire from both flanks, as well as in front, it was deemed advisable not to attempt to retake the trench at night, and a retrenchment was therefore dug across it.

"At 3 p.m. the enemy started to shell the whole front of the centre Division, and it was reported that the right Brigade of this Division was being heavily punished, but continued to maintain its line.

"The trenches of the Brigades on the left centre were also heavily shelled during the day and attacked by infantry. Both attacks were repulsed.

"After a comparatively quiet night and morning (10th-11th) the hostile artillery fire was concentrated on the trenches of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders and 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at a slightly more northern point than on the previous day. The Germans attacked in force and gained a footing in part of the trenches, but were promptly ejected by a supporting company of the 9th Royal Scots.

"After a second short artillery bombardment the Germans again attacked about 4-15 p.m., but were again repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. A third bombardment followed, and this time the Germans succeeded in gaining a trench—or rather what was left of it—a local counter-attack failing. However, during the night the enemy were again driven out.

"The trench by this time being practically non-existent, the garrison found it untenable under the very heavy shell fire the enemy brought to bear upon it, and the trench was evacuated. Twice more did the German snipers creep back into it, and twice more they were ejected. Finally, a retrenchment was made, cutting off the salient which had been contested throughout the day. It was won owing solely to the superior weight and number of the enemy's guns, but both our infantry and our artillery took a very heavy toll of the enemy, and the ground lost has proved of little use to the enemy.

PRIVATE LYNN'S HEROISM.

"During one of the heavy attacks made against our infantry gas was seen rolling forward from the enemy's trenches. Private Lynn of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers at once rushed to the machine-gun without waiting to adjust his respirator. Single-handed he kept his gun in action the whole time the gas was rolling over, actually hoisting it on the parapet to get a better field of fire. Although nearly suffocated by the gas, he poured a stream of lead into the advancing enemy and checked their attack. He was carried to his dug-out, but, hearing another attack was imminent, he tried to get back to his gun. Twenty-four hours later he died in great agony from the effects of the gas.

"A patrol of two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the 1st Cambridgeshires went out one night to reconnoitre a German trench 350 yards away. Creeping along the parapet of the trench, they heard sounds indicating the presence of six or seven of the enemy. Further on they heard deep snores, apparently proceeding from a dug-out immediately beneath them. Although they knew that the garrison of the trench outnumbered them, they decided to procure an identification. Unfortunately, in pulling out a clasp knife with which to cut off the sleeper's identity disc, one of the officer's revolvers went off. A conversation in agitated whispers broke out in the German trench, but the patrol crept safely away, the garrison being too startled to fire.

"Despite the very severe shelling to which the troops had been subjected, which obliterated trenches and caused very many casualties, the spirit of all ranks remains excellent. The enemy's losses, particularly on the 10th and 13th, have unquestionably been serious. On the latter day they evacuated trenches (in face of the cavalry counter-attack) in which were afterwards found quantities of equipment and some of their own wounded. The enemy have been seen stripping our dead, and on three occasions men in khaki have been seen advancing."

GERMAN LINES CARRIED.

On the 15th May I moved the Canadian Division into the 1st Corps area and placed them at the disposal of Sir Douglas Haig.

The infantry of the Indian Corps and the 2nd Division of the 1st Corps advanced to the attack from Richebourg L'Avoue in a south-westerly direction.

Before daybreak the 2nd Division had succeeded in capturing two lines of the enemy's trenches, but the Indian Corps were unable to make any progress owing to the strength of the enemy's defences in the neighbourhood of Richebourg L'Avoue.

At daybreak the 7th Division, on the right of the 2nd, advanced to the attack, and by 7 a.m. had entrenched themselves on a line running nearly north and south, half-way between their original trenches and La Quinque Rue, having cleared and captured several lines of the enemy's trenches, including a number of fortified posts.

As it was found impossible for the Indian Corps to make any progress in face of the enemy's defences Sir Douglas Haig directed the attack to be suspended at this point and ordered the Indian corps to from a defensive flank.

MORE TRENCHES TAKEN.

About two hundred prisoners were captured on the 16th instant. Fighting was resumed at daybreak; and by eleven o'clock the 7th Division had made a considerable advance, capturing several more of the enemy's trenches. The task allotted to this division was to push on in the direction of Rue D'Ouvert, Chateau Saint-Roch, and Canteleux. The 2nd Division was directed to push on when the situation permitted towards the Rue de Marais and Violaines.

The Indian Division was ordered to extend its front far enough to enable it to keep in touch with the left of the 2nd Division when they advanced.

On this day I gave orders for the 51st (Highland) Division to move into the neighbourhood of Estaires to be ready to support the operations of the First Army. At about noon the enemy was driven out of the trenches and posts which he occupied between the two divisions, the inner flanks of which were thus enabled to join hands.

By nightfall the 2nd and 7th Divisions had made good progress, the area of captured ground being considerably extended to the right by the successful operations of the latter.

BATTLE ENDED.

I had now reason to consider that the battle, which was commenced by the First Army on the 9th May and renewed on the 16th, having attained for the moment the immediate object I had in view, should not be further actively proceeded with; and I gave orders to Sir Douglas Haig to curtail his artillery attack and to strengthen and consolidate the ground he had won.

In the battle of Festubert above described the enemy was driven from a position which was strongly entrenched and fortified, and ground was won on a front of four miles to an average depth of 600 yards. The enemy is known to have suffered very heavy losses, and in the course of the battle 785 prisoners and ten machine-guns were captured. A number of machine guns were also destroyed by our fire.

FEARLESS R.A.M.C.

I have much pleasure in again expressing my warm appreciation of the admirable manner in which all branches of the Medical Services now in the field, under the direction of Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Sloggett, have met and dealt with the many difficult situations resulting from the operations during the last two months.

The medical units at the front were frequently exposed to the enemy's fire, and many casualties occurred amongst the officers of the regimental Medical Service. At all times the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and nurses carried out their duties with fearless bravery and great devotion to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

The evacuation of casualties from the front to the Base and to England was expeditiously accomplished by the Administrative Medical Staffs at the front and on the Lines of Communication. All ranks employed in units of evacuation and in Base Hospitals have shown the highest skill and untiring zeal and energy in alleviating the condition of those who passed through their hands. The whole organisation of the Medical Services reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

NOT ONE BRITISH MACHINE LOST.

I have once more to call your Lordship's attention to the part taken by the Royal Flying Corps in the general progress of the campaign, and I wish particularly to mention the invaluable assistance they rendered in the operations described in this report, under the able direction of Major-General Sir David Henderson.

The Royal Flying Corps is becoming more and more an indispensable factor in combined operations. In co-operation with the artillery in particular, there has been continuous improvement both in the methods and in the technical material employed. The ingenuity and technical skill displayed by the officers of the Royal Flying Corps, in effecting this improvement, have been most marked.

Since my last despatch there has been a considerable increase both in the number and in the activity of German aeroplanes in our front. During this period there have been more than sixty combats in the air, in which not one British aeroplane has been lost. As these fights take place almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile aeroplane has been brought down in our territory. Five more, however, have been definitely wrecked behind their own lines, and many have been chased and forced to land on most unsuitable ground.

In spite of the opposition of hostile aircraft and the great number of anti-aircraft guns employed by the enemy, air reconnaissance has been carried out with regularity and accuracy.

THE NEW ARMIES.

Since the date of my last report some Divisions of the "New" Army have arrived in this country. I made a close inspection of one Division, formed up on parade, and have at various times seen several units belonging to others.

These Divisions have as yet had very little experience in actual fighting; but, judging from all I have seen, I am of opinion that they ought to prove a valuable addition to any fighting force. As regards the infantry, their physique is excellent, whilst their bearing and appearance on parade reflects great credit on the officers and staffs responsible for their training. The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient.

Several units of artillery have been tested in the firing line behind the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their places in the line.

The Pioneer Battalions have created a very favourable impression, the officers being keen and ingenious and the men of good physique and good diggers. The equipment is suitable. The training in field works has been good, but, generally speaking, they require the assistance of Regular Royal Engineers as regards laying out of important works. Man for man in digging the battalions should do practically the same amount of work as an equivalent number of sappers, and in revetting, entanglement, etc., a great deal more than the ordinary infantry battalions.

THE TERRITORIALS.

During the months of April and May several divisions of the Territorial Force joined the Army under my command. Experience has shown that these troops have now reached a standard of efficiency which enable them to be usefully employed to complete divisional units.

Several divisions have been so employed; some in the treuches, others in the various offensive and defensive operations reported in this despatch. In whatever kind of work these units have been engaged, they have all borne an active and distinguished part, and have proved themselves thoroughly reliable and efficient. The opinion I have expressed in former despatches as to the use and value of the Territorial Force has been fully justified by recent events.

The Prime Minister was kind enough to accept an invitation from me to visit the Army in France, and arrived at my Headquarters on the 30th May. Mr. Asquith made an exhaustive tour of the front, the hospitals, and all the administrative arrangements made by corps commanders for the health and comfort of men behind the trenches.

It was a great encouragement to all ranks to see the Prime Minister amongst them; and the eloquent words which on several occasions he addressed to the troops had a most powerful and beneficial effect.

ARMY'S HIGH SPIRIT.

In spite of the constant strain put upon them by the arduous nature of the fighting which they are called upon to carry out daily and almost hourly, the spirit which animates all ranks of the Army in France remains high and confident. They meet every demand made upon them with the utmost cheerfulness.

This splendid spirit is particularly manifested by the men in hospital, even amongst those who are mortally wounded.

The invariable question which comes from lips hardly able to utter a sound is, "How are things going on at the front?"

In conclusion, I desire to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the valuable services rendered by General Sir Douglas Haig in his successful handling of the troops of the First Army throughout the Battle of Festubert, and Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Plumer for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations during the latter part of April and the month of May.

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or Poorness of Blood, is far more prevalent than is generally supposed. Men, Women and Children are all liable to suffer. If neglected, serious consequences may result. If taken when the symptoms are first noticed, it is a very simple matter to enrich the blood and so effectually check the disease at the outset. If you experience difficulty of breathing and exhaustion after slight exertion—if you lack energy, have a poor appetite or are depressed (all symptoms of Anæmia)—start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' at once. Iron 'Jelloids' make the blood rich and vigorous so that Anæmia is overcome, energy and vigour are restored, appetite returns—your whole constitution is benefited. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine, are especially beneficial in combating Malaria.

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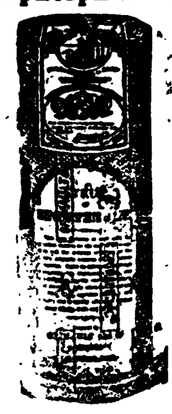

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CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE WAR.

A RETURNED ENGLISHMAN'S ACCOUNT.

Reuter's representative has had an interesting interview with an Englishman occupying an influential position in Constantinople, who left that city in the middle of June. Describing the situation, he said:—

Up to April there was no signs of actual warfare in Constantinople, but after the landing in the Dardanelles the war was brought to our very doors by the movements of troops and by the arrival of wounded. Between April 25 and May 15 transports were continually arriving at Galata with wounded, who were promptly despatched to the many schools that had been converted into military hospitals. During that period it was estimated that some 25,000 wounded men had been brought into the city. Since then many of the slightly wounded have recovered and rejoined. There have not been so many wounded brought in lately, the impression in Constantinople being that in order to avoid depression they were being despatched to Broussa and Rodosto.

As evidence of how the public are misled, I would refer to the official statement issued in Constantinople regarding the landing in the Dardanelles. This merely stated that 400 men had landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, that 80 had been killed, and that "by the grace of God" the rest had been thrown into the sea. The Turkish losses were, of course, very small. A curious commentary on this was the commandeering by the authorities of all the tramcars and the fact that the Rue de Pera would be blocked for an hour at a time with a constant procession of trams filled with wounded soldiers.

NO FOOD SHORTAGE AND NO PANIC.

Apart from scenes of this sort, the chief feature of life is the shortage of petroleum, which is a serious matter for the large section of the community who do their cooking by oil. Food supplies were dear, but relatively plentiful. The stories of the failure of electric light and shortage of coal were not in accordance with fact up to the time I left, and the various accounts of a panic-stricken city were equally baseless There was not the slightest sign of panic. The reports of large numbers of German troops in Constantinople are equally non-sense. There are, of course, a considerable number of German officers in the city, but no German troops excepting the marines from the Goeben and the Breslau. As regards these ships, the reports current in Turkey are almost as contradictory as those in London. The Breslau comes up to Galata now and again, and to the lay eye looks the same as usual. In the case of the Goeben there are few foreigners who would lay themselves open to the suspicion which a visit to her would entail, and the fact is that to foreigners in Constantinople nothing is really known of her actual condition.

The two bombardments of the Bosphorus by the Russians and the visit of the British submarine E 11 caused at the time no particular excitement, because, owing to the fact that for some reason which I cannot explain on the morning of the days in which these events occurred noties were published in the Turkish papers stating that target practice would take place, and thus the sounds of firing passed unnoticed. Latterly the despatch of the Turkish reinforcements by sea has been entirely stopped owing to the danger to the navigation.

German influence is paramount, but I should say that perhaps the Turks express themselves with greater confidence than do the Germans regarding the future. During the past few months a certain number of Germans, both civilians and officers, have been sending their families away.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

So far as British subjects are concerned, they have certainly been living on the edge of a volcano, and our feelings were distinctly "jumpy," as we never knew from day to day where we might be sent. At the same time it is only fair to say that there is no cause for complaint against the Turkish officials, who up to the time I left treated the Englishmen well. Of course there were vexatious restrictions, registration, and so forth, but really nothing to complain of. There are very few British-born men now in Constantinople, certainly not more than 24 but there are a good many more English ladies. Although well treated so far, it will probably be difficult for them to get away, as no doubt the Turks want to retain them as hostages.

English people cannot be too thankful to the American Ambassador and his staff, who have been working at times from 8 a.m. to 1 a.m. in their interests. Their enegy and resource have been most fruitful.

LAUGHTER CURE

HOW A DUMB SOLDIER FOUND HIS SPEECH

The novel recovery of a soldier who became deaf, blind, and dumb after the attack on Hill 60 has been reported from the Endell-street Military Hospital, London.

In time his blindness and deafness passed away, but nothing could make him utter one word. His chair was pulled from him suddenly by his fellow-patients; he was splashed with cold water in attempts to startle him into speech. In vain.

Finally he was taken to the Palace Theatre, where Mr. Nelson Keys as a dapper "four-foot-ten" "Finnikin Fusilier" drills a number of boys dressed as soldiers. The humour of the little lieutenant's stride and raucous commands was too much for the patient, who suddenly burst into roars of laughter and shouted his approval in a torrent of fluent speech.

Within a day or so he was discharged from hospital perfectly cured.

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WAR WRITER KILLED.

JOCULAR LAST LETTER ON BOMB HAVOC AMONG FRIED EGGS

The current issue of the "The Sturtevant War Letters," the monthly magazine which is written by members of the staff of the Sturtevant Engineering Company, of the United States and England, and the editor of which is Mr. Charles H. Mower, of Paris, contains the news of the death of one of its best war correspondents, Private A. Parish, of the Irish Guards.

Private Parish received a gunshot wound in the chest on May 19; he was admitted to No. 1 casualty clearing station from the motor-ambulance convoy on that date, and died on the 23rd, being buried in grave No. 179 of the British Cemetery in Chocques. He leaves a wife and child.

Mr. Mower publishes the last letters received from Private Parish, written a fortnight before he received his fatal wound. In one of them is the following graphic description of the writer's narrow escape from a German shell:—

"While waiting for a chance to post your letter our old pal John Ger. was nearly doing it on me once more. There is a cellar in an old farm where I stopped with half a dozen more men; there is a trench dug from the firing line to the outside of the cellar wall, and then a hole knocked in the wall to give access to the cellar from the outside. It is about twelve feet square, with steps in one corner leading up to the inside of the farmhouse.

"I was just going to give myself a treat with a couple of fried eggs; there was a lot of chaff going on as to who was going to 'muck in with me.' I had them all nicely cooked and was cutting myself a piece of bread, when there came a blinding flame and a deafening report, and the cellar was filled with a thick smoke. I did not know if I was killed, wounded, or missing for a second or two. Seeing a streak of light shining down the stairs seemed to bring me to my senses, and up the stairs I bolted, with the others on my heels.

TWO EGGS KILLED.

After calling the roll among ourselves I found there were two eggs killed, and four men slightly wounded. I managed to escape with a shaking up and my face just a trifle bruised, and a thumping head-ache, which I am glad to say is better this morning. It appears that John Ger. had fired a bomb over to us, for a sovenir, I suppose. It had first hit the ground in front of the firing line, then bounced until it hit the wall of the farm, and dropped nicely into the doorway of our cellar without saying a word. There was too much noise on for us to hear it drop: none of us knew it was there until it said 'How do?'

"I was standing about six feet from it. If it had been a minute later I should have been sitting down within two feet of where it exploded, in which case it most likely would have done me serious harm. We must all think ourselves lucky it did us no more harm than it did. The bomb was about 2ft. long by 8in. thick, filled with some high explosive only and fired by time fuse, while others are fired by concussion, so I shall just mark John Ger. 'up one' for that; will wait and see what I can do to get my own back."

DECREE AGAINST EARL RUSSELL

WIFE WHO DID NOT TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY

Earl Russell was the respondent in a divorce suit in London on July 12 brought by his wife, Mollie Countess Russell, says the "Daily Mail."

Counsel stated that Earl Russell went through a ceremony of marriage with this lady in the State of Nevada in 1900 and was subsequently prosecuted for bigamy, tried before the House of Lords, and convicted. The first countess obtained a divorce in 1901 and the second countess, in July last, obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. It was then stated that the earl left his wife the preceding February and wrote to her as follows:—

"I told you I could not live with you any longer. Since you asked to have it in writing I now confirm it that I have left you for good."

The countess, in reply, said:—

"I really look upon your action in leaving as a form of self-denial, for you left on Ash Wednesday. I would really advise you to try a milder form of abstinence, like the boy who determined to give up soap during Lent. You see I cannot take you seriously."

Earl Russell replied that he was firmly and finally resolved not to continue living with her. "I have no quarrel with you, and bear you no ill-will, but it would be impossible."

The grounds on which divorce was asked for were misconduct and desertion. Evidence in support was given and a decree nisi was granted.

SOLDIER OF 14

BOY IN SAME REGIMENT AS HIS FATHER.

Hundreds of boys of fifteen have enlisted, but a case has just become known of a lad of fourteen who grasped an opportunity to enter the Army. "Isn't it time you young men did something for your country?" asked a recruiting sergeant of a group outside a music-hall some time ago. Rather," said a sturdy lad named Priest (aged fourteen), who looked up eagerly. "How old are you?" "Sixteen," said Priest. "Sixteen! A fine young man like you would pass for nineteen anywhere. Come along!" And young Priest went. He is now a private in the same regiment as his father, who is forty-one years of age. Priest's old schoolfellows have sent him a 5s. War Loan voucher.

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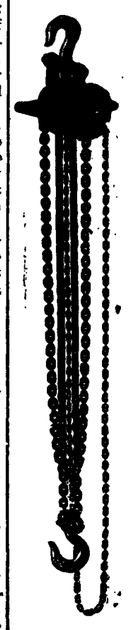

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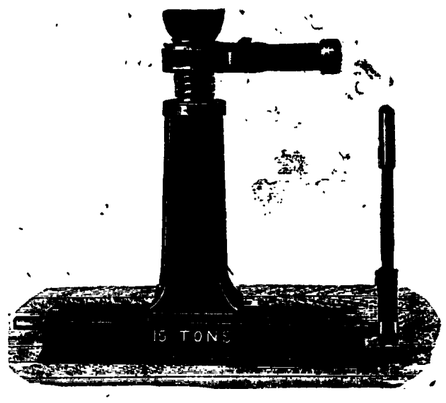

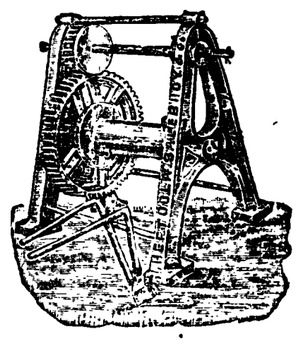

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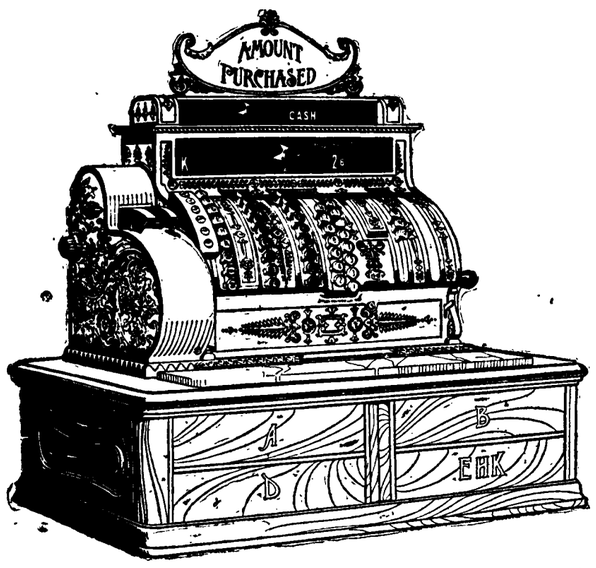

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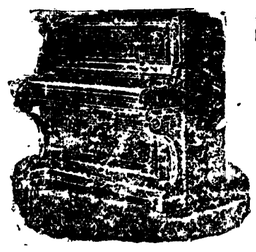

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